INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 123— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

# MAHATMA'S WARNING TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

—:o:—

## THREAT TO PEASANTS.

—:o:—

### Coercion If Revenue Is Not Paid.

BREACH OF TRUCE TERMS

### BARDOLI HAS HONOURED TRUCE.

BARDOLI, May 26.

Regarding refusal by Sardar Garda to return confiscated lands purchased by him, he has written a letter to Mr. Gandhi to which Mr. Gandhi will shortly draft a reply.

Mr. Gandhi believes that Sardar Garda has not brought forward any charges of harassment by the people, except one, and that one charge Mr. Gandhi has investigated and found groundless.

Mr. Gandhi says that so long as Sardar Garda is unable to prove the charges of harassment he has not to blame any body.

FRESH NOTICE SERVED.

In response to a telegram sent by Mr. Vallabhbhai Paetl, Mr. Gandhi arrived here yesterday to discuss with him the situation in Bardoli. Since Mr. Gandhi left Bardoli notices have been issued in Valod Mahal under the Land Revenue Code calling upon peasants to pay land revenue on pain of coercive measures being adopted.

Mr. Gandhi believes that payment of land revenue by peasants in Bardoli Taluka since he left has continued satisfactorily, and that the local Congress workers are persuading peasants to pay land revenue.

Mr. Gandhi, therefore, hopes that notices to pay land revenue will not be enforced by the local authorities.

IF ENFORCED.

If, however, they are enforced, Mr. Gandhi will regard their enforcement as a breach of the Irwin-Gandhi settlement.

Regarding village officers who resigned in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Mr. Gandhi hopes that all of them will be gradually reinstated as none of the new incumbents are permanent, and some of them are undesirable.

Mr. Gandhi will stay here till the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress on the 9th instant. Meantime he might go to Borsad if necessary.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will stay here till the 29th when the adjourned meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee will be held. He will then go to Shahada, West Khandesh District, to preside over the Peasants' Conference and stay there till the 31st instant. He will then proceed to Khangan to preside over the Berar Provincial Conference and stay there till the 2nd instant.—A.P.

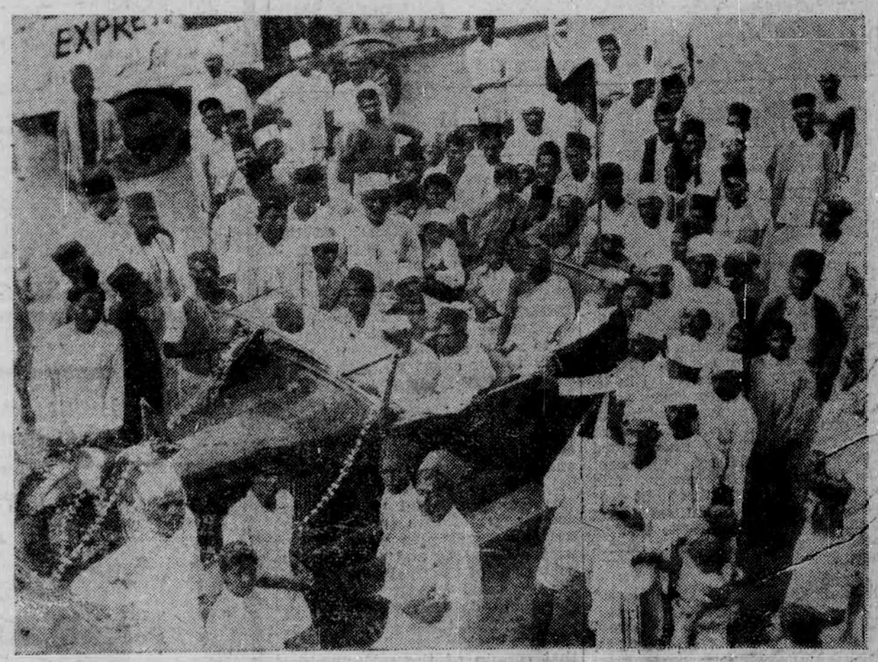
## Latest News.

LONDON, May 26.

Death, which has been unusually active during the past few months in the ranks of the Labour members of Parliament, today claimed Mr. Thomas Lowth, causing byelection in Ardwick division of Manchester.—Reuter.

NANDYDROOG MINE FIRE.

It is considered probable that some cooly might have carelessly kept a lighted candle on some timber which might have caught fire. Underground work at Nandydroog mine has been suspended temporarily.



Sjt. B. M. Bapat, who was sentenced for seven years' in connection with Mulshi Petha Satyagraha arrived in Bombay after release, and was taken in procession through Dadar. —Katrak.

## Indian Troops For Burma

SIMLA, May 26.

It is understood that at the request of the Burma Government, the following troops are being despatched to Rangoon for service in aid of the Civil authorities:

(1) Headquarters and one Indian Infantry Battalion (3|16 Punjab Regiment) of the 12th Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, at once.

(2) 1 Indian Infantry Battalion (3|10th Baluchistan Regiment and 1 British Infantry Battalion, 2nd Manchester Regiment) of the 12th Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, as soon as the Burmese Government can make arrangements to receive them. The necessary complement of auxilliary services will accompany the units.

No cavalry regiment is being sent to Burma.—A. P.

### DACOITIES IN THARRAWADDY.

RANGOON, May 26.

Tharrawaddy reports four dacoities and the discovery of the corpse of a woman with 'dah' cuts yesterday in Yele area. Property looted amounted to over Rs. 300. —A. P.

## JAIL FOR GAJADHAR

—:o:—

### For Picketing Karachi Warehouses

(From Our Correspondent.)

Karachi, May 26.

Sjt. Gajadhar who had organised picketing at the Warehouses of Karachi merchants by unemployed workmen and was arrested last Saturday was convicted to-day by the City Magistrate, Karachi, under Sec. 117 I.P.C.

He was Sentenced to four months R. I under 341 I.P.C. and Rs. 50 fine in default further one month R. I. under Section 448 I.P.C. He was given Rs. 50 fine in default further one month R. I.

### DEATH OF U TOKKYI.

RANGOON, May 26.

U Tok Kyi (46), the prominent Burmese politician and a staunch anti-separationist, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930 died last night at Moulmein. He was managing director of the well-known Burmese daily "Sun" for some years. He was elected to the Assembly as a member of the Swaraj Party and resigned along with the Party and afterwards started a Burmese weekly at Moulmein. —A.P.

## BOMBAY'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO BAPAT

—:o:—

### "I Did My Duty" He Says

Senapati Pandurang Mahadeo Bapat, the hero of Mulshi, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Kathiawar Express. He was accorded a warm reception on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Dadar District Congress Committee at the Dadar station where he got down.

A large number of Mr. Bapat's friends and admirers had collected on the railway platform to welcome him back.

Mr. Bapat seemed considerably reduced after the hardships of seven years. He was accompanied by Mr. Dastane of Khandesh and a few other friends. The first to meet him on the Dadar Station were his young son and daughter. Mr. Bapat was profusely garlanded on behalf of a number of institution.

A procession was formed to the office of the Dadar District Congress Committee. A number of Desh-Sevikas formed the vanguard.

PURSUING HIS IDEAL.

Mr. Bapat addressed a few words to the crowd of his admirers. He was pursuing an ideal, he said, and he was going to pursue it to the end of his life. He had done nothing to merit such a reception. He was an ordinary soldier in the service of his Motherland. He thanked his friends for the affection they had shown.

Mr. Bapat then accompanied Swami Anand to the Vile Parle Congress Camp where he is putting up. In the evening he addressed a public meeting at the Congress House under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. He left for Poona on Tuesday night to see his 90 year old father who is anxiously awaiting the return of his son.

### PT. JAWAHARLAL IN TRIVANDRUM

TRIVENDRUM, May 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and family arrived here overnight. They received a rousing reception. The Trivendrum Municipality presented an address of welcome to the Pandit this morning.—A.P.

### FLOODS NEAR KURNOOL.

Seven Deaths Reported.

MADRAS, May 26.

Seven deaths are reported to have occurred due to floods in the Hindri River, near Kurnool. The news has not yet been confirmed. —A.P.

## AT IT AGAIN!

—:o:—

### Miss Mayo's "Volume Two"

SERMON ON CHILD MARRIAGES

LONDON, May 26.

A new indictment of child marriages in India has just been published by Miss Katherine Mayo in "Volume Two" (Cape) which is a sequel to her sensational "Mother India". She declares that the law passed in India in 1929 restraining child marriages is already a dead letter and her new book is based on the evidence of the special committee of nine Indians and one British woman doctor which toured India to study the whole question.—Reuter.

## MORE MILLS SIGN CONGRESS DECLARATION

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:

"The following mills having signed the Congress declaration form are now placed on the approved list. All the Congress Committees and the dealers in cloth are hereby informed:—

(1) Mahboobshahi Mills, Gulburga (No. 294 in the Directory).

(2) Mahalakshmi Mills, Bewar (No. 293 in the Directory).

(3) New Victorial Mills, Cawnpore (No. 274 in the Directory).

(4) The Krishna Mills, Bewar (No. 292 in the Directory).

(5) The Kaiser-i-Hind, Woollen Mills.

(6) The Maharani Woollen Mills Ltd., Baroda."

### GAMA NOT DEAD.

Press Reports Contradicted.

LAHORE, May 26.

Reports published in the press that Gama, the world's champion wrestler died at Amritsar are absolutely baseless, said Gama's manager to an Associated Press correspondent this afternoon. The manager says that Gama is hale and hearty and is living at Patiala.

### AMANULLAH RETURNS TO ITALY.

PESHAWAR, May 26.

It is understood that ex-King Amanullah left Alexandria for Italy on the 21st by the steamship Esperia and arrived at Naples on the 25th instant.—A. P.

## BAPAT EMULATES FRONTIER GANDHI.

### Out To Mobilise Force Of One Lac Of Soldiers Of Freedom.

SCHEME THAT WILL END COMMUNAL SQUABBLES

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO MAHARASHTRA'S LEADER

BHAPAT MEETING.

"To enlist an army of hundred thousand men pledged to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of their motherland, is the work before me," declared "Senapati" Bapat addressing a meeting at the Congress House on Tuesday evening. "I will begin the work from Poona on June 10, and may have to travel throughout Maharashtra and even the whole of India. When the list is complete I shall offer it to Gandhiji to use the men in any way he likes," added Mr. Bapat.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Mr. Bapat who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning was accorded a public welcome at the Congress House in the evening. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided at the meeting and Messrs. B. G. Kher, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, V. V. Dastane, Meherally and Dr. Savarkar delivered speeches welcoming Mr. Bapat and eulogising his services.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

Mr. Bapat in his speech pleaded that India must establish a Republic as widely democratic in form as possible. He appealed to the Hindu majority to show a spirit of sacrifice which was the essence of Hinduism and to give to the minorities all that they wanted.

RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION.

He wanted that the Indian people should be distributed in ten groups on regious basis with Muslims at the top and Sanatani Hindus at the bottom and from among them the president of the Indian Republic should be elected. Thus the first president of the Republic would be a Muslim. He suggested that every president should hold the office for four years and at the end of forty years the constitution should be revised.

NOTHING FROM R.T.C.

He did not expect anything from the Round Table Conference and wanted Indians to insist on their right to decide as to what form of Government they should have for their country.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Nariman in his opening remarks welcoming Mr. Bapat said that he was one of the most revered and honest leaders of Maharashtra after Lokmanya. The fact that he could spend hardly seven years outside jail during his public career of about twenty years was enough to give an idea of his tremendous sacrifices. Mr. Nariman felt that Mr. Bapat was the only man who could fill the place of Lokmanya and the youths in Maharashtra were eagerly awaiting a proper lead which he expected Mr. Bapat would give them. Mr. Nariman requested Mr. Bapat to take rest at least for a few months after his seven years' imprisonment.

MR. BAPAT'S COURAGE.

Mr. B.G. Kher said that although it was the first occasion for him to see Mr. Bapat from what he had heard of him he could say that there were few men in the country who would stand comparison with Mr. Bapat in his courage, patriotism, sincerity of purpose and devotion to his ideals and love for truth. From his early life he devoted all his faculties for the service of his country and his people. It was not the time in the opinion of the speaker to discuss his philosophy but even if one did not agree with his principles in all the details one could not help appreciating his qualities. The speaker referred to the great awakening that had come over the country during the last year and felt confident that Mr. Bapat would be glad to study it and would give a proper lead to Maharashtra in the coming months.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas observed that India would attain Swaraj by the selfless sacrifices of her great sons like Gandhiji and "Senapati" Bapat, who by the purity of their character and by their courage and sufferings inspired their countrymen to follow the same path.

A GENERAL—NOT POLITICIAN.

Mr. V. V. Dastane of Jalgaon a life-long friend of "Senapati" Bapat narrated some very interesting episodes from the life of Mr. Bapat and described how he undertook the service of the poor and the oppressed from his early life. The speaker said that he had seen no other man in his life more devoted to Truth and 'Ahimsa' than the guest of the evening. But he said it was a mistake to think that he was a politician and what ever misunderstanding was created about him was mostly due to his being treated as a politician. He was primarily a man fit for generalship and they should not expect anything else from him. He added that the last year's Satyagraha Movement had created wonderful effect on him. It had filled him with hopes and the speaker hoped that Mr. Bapat's expectations from his countrymen would come true.

THAT SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally appreciated the quality of revolt in Mr. Bapat, more than his other qualities. Most of the people were slaves to the environment and there were few who could break the bonds and come forward to declare boldly what they felt and do it. Mr. Bapat was one of those few who would come over the forces of reaction and had admirable determination and spirit of sacrifice. The spirit of revolt was lacking among the present-day Maharashtrians and the speaker hoped Mr. Bapat's re-entry into the political field would inspire them and they would emulate his example.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar recalled Mr. Bapat's activities in his early life and joined in the tributes to his manifold services to the motherland.

MR. BAPAT SPEAKS OUT.

"Senapati" Bapat who was greeted with loud applause when he rose to address the meeting observed that his friends were advising him not to speak much. He would try to comply with that request, but on the cursory study that he had made of the situation on his coming out of the jail he had said something at Hyderabad and he would stick to it. If there was one thing that they should learn from him that was that they should stick to what they once said. "Do as much thinking as you can before you utter a word but once you say a thing whether it is right or wrong you must stick to it, otherwise how would people have faith in you?" he asked.

His plan was to enlist as many as a hundred thousand men who would willingly sacrifice their lives for their country. They must be pledged to offer their lives in any way they were asked to do. They must be really to starve themselves to death or even shoot them-

(Continued on page 7.)

## NANDIDRUG TRAGEDY.

### About Four Score Souls Buried Alive

### BIGGEST MINE TRAGEDY ON RECORD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 26.

Thirty-eight persons who were entombed in the pits at Nandidrug as a result of a mine disaster have been dug up. It is suspected that 40 are still underground and rescue parties are continuing vigorous search. Harrowing tales of woe are witnessed at the scene of disaster—shrieks of agony from desperate women and moans of piteous cry from infants. The death was caused by the inhalation of foul gas resulting from the fire. The residents in the mines say that this tragedy is the biggest on record.

### Waiting Groups Of Weeping Women

OORGAUM, May 26.

In Nundydoorg mine fire the total death roll according to latest casualty list is 47, 38 in shaft and 9 in the hospital. It is understood that about 25 to 30 more bodies have to be accounted for.

Rescue parties are working strenuously to recover them.

Henry Shaft Yard is filled with groups of weeping women, while police are busy holding inquest over dead bodies recovered at the shaft mortuary.

WHERE FIRE BROKE OUT.

The fire broke out at 41st level and not at 44th or 40th level. The smoke spread to the other levels causing the coolies working there to inhale foul gas.

The Chief Inspector of the Mines is making enquiries regarding the origin of the fire.—A.P.

DEATH-ROLL NOW 48.

OORGAUM, May 26.

The death-roll in the Nundydroog mine fire is now 48. Three more corpses have been located. The rescue party may bring them up to-night. When all the bodies are recovered the rescue party will concentrate on fighting the fire which is at present shut in to prevent the smoke escaping up.—A.P.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 8.73 |
| To-day's opening rate | 8.62 |
| Difference | —.11 |
| To-day's closing rate | 8.62 |
| Difference | —.11 |

Broach Expectation JIA Rs. 168.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 4.99 |
| To-day's opening rate | 4.74 |
| Difference | —.25 |
| To-day's closing rate | 4.70 |
| Difference | —.29 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 12-1/2 |
| Higher | 3/16 |
| Silver Forward | 12 7/16 |
| Higher | 18 |

Tone of market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st settlement | 42 12 0 |
| 2nd settlement | 42 3 0 |

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee One**

for First Fifteen Words

**One Anna**

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant

WANTED—One PETTY CASHIER pay Rs. 40/- and one SENIOR CASHIER, pay Rs. 60/- Cash security Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 respectively essential. Apply Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5116

WANTED—Persons to make a door to door sale of our useful and easily sold articles. Monthly pay Rs. 40. Deposit required. Apply Box No. 955, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5114

WANTED—Experienced LADY DOCTORS. LADY ASSISTANT for States, also SICK-NURSE and RESIDENT GOVERNESS for family. Apply immediately with full particulars enclosing testimonials to Box No. 1509, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5121

WANTED—CANVASSERS in every town, Taluk and Village of India and Burma. On commission up to Rs. 200 month. Apply with stamped addressed envelope to SANJIVNI WORKS, Solan (Near Simla).
A R5112

WANTED—CANDIDATES fo ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Guilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on -/2/- stamps—TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Delhi.
A R5070

CANVASSERS—For securing business in tea trade on decent terms are required in all principal towns. Apply for prospectus to the Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Metupalaiyam.
A R5108

WANTED—a capable SAW-DOCTOR. Thorough knowledge of Band-Saws and Band-sawing Machines very essential. One who could undertake charge need only apply in writing stating previous experience and qualifications and salary wanted. THE MANAGER, Sewree Saw Mills, Bombay 15.
A R5061

WANTED—Three Experienced Gujarati knowing GRADUATES, (Ladies preferred) for a local Girls' High School. Apply with testimonials. Apply to Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3094

WANTED—AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore on very liberal terms with free Insurance. Apply PHONDGE, SANSARE & CO. Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4446A

WANTED few energetic SALESMEN on Rs. 40/- plus Rs. 15/- as T. A. p. m plus extra commission to sell and secure orders for our Tea, Medicines etc. Candidates able to invest Rs. 50/- or such in the Company need apply with one anna stamp to:—INLAND TRADER'S (INDIA) LTD. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A.

**WANTED**

INSURANCE AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Most Liberal terms and Hereditary Commission offered.

For particulars apply to:

THE UNITED KARNATAK INSURANCE COY., LTD.,

DHARWAR.

### Situations Vacant

WANTED—A good CHIEF AGENT, man of character and he will be paid well. Representation available in Sind and Baluchistan. Apply Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3056

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Competent stenographers, Mechanical, Gas Engineers, cashiers, Boilermaker, chargemen and springsmiths. And for Bombay Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, Architecture Draughtsmen, and Indent clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Maunzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R5713

### Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED B.A.B.T., strong in English, Mathematics and Geography. Trained Scoutmaster Excellent Testimonials Moderate pay seeks for employment. Write to Box No. 953 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"
B R5110

A YOUNG and efficient STENOGRAPHER with good office experience is open for engagement, either full or part-time. Excellent references. Please communicate with Box No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5119

### Motors and Accessories

WISH TO EXCHANGE WOLSLEY TOURER Z1000 with a Baby Austin or like small car. Apply Box No. 952 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5109

### Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

### Trade Announcement.

UNPRECEDENTED Boons offered by a purely Swadeshi Life Office to influential and BONA FIDE Life Insurance Producers and Organisers. Gentlemen offering cash security and fidelity Bonds preferred. Apply with fullest particulars to Box No. 950 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T 3053

***ROUGHT-IRON SPLIT PULLEYS—Made in India by Indian from Indian Materials. Efficiency guaranteed. Manufacturers:—The HIND ENGINEERING CO., No. 66, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
F 3752

### Profession

V. J. M.'s COTTON FORECAST—One Special Selection Rupees TEN. (Money refunded if proved not correct). Special trebling Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rupees 25. Up country clients will be given prompt attention. Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.
P R5107

AMERICAN COTTON FORECASTS to-day's cent per cent guaranteed, exact closing rate, one Special Figure Rupees Five, two figures rupees three, Wednesday, Thursday guaranteed correct Doubling Rupees Fifteen. Our "SUNRISE" monthly or weekly free gift. Professor SPENCER, 15 Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema, Phone 24918.
P R5720

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN thousands monthly through New York Cotton Specialist Professor Shroff's one sure New York Cotton figure calculated by American Astrological system daily correct result opposite "Pigeonstand" Mint Road, near G. P. O.
R 5096

### Loan

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest about one to two thousand rupees for starting a Tooth Paste Factory in Bombay. For particulars apply to Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5111

### Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—3rd Floor in 189/191, Hornby Road, Fort, for particulars. Apply owner at 35/37, Ratan Huse, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R5117

KHAR LUCKY VILLA, 15th Road, TO LET. Independent Bungalow, Hall, 4 Bed rooms, verandhas, kitchen, store room, large open terrace and garden. Rent Rs. 90/-. Apply M. SAMSON, Girgaum Terraces, Block C, Girgaum.
C R5115

### Fruits, Flower & Seeds

ADVANCE ESSENTIAL.—Biggest Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Mangoes 100 Rs. 12. Rose Lichi 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Grafts Catalogue free. Director, Horticultural Works, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F R5118

### Medical

DON'T BE DISGUSTED WITH YOURSELF.—You may get back your pleasant youthful days if you take the help of the renowned Kaviraj S. K. Sen's OLD AGE DEFERRED set—the most efficacious rejuvenator. Three medicines for internal use and one application for one month's use, including V. P. charge Rs. 45/- only. Write to MANAGER, SUNITY DEVI AYURVEDIC RESEARCH HALL, 149/1, Dharmatollah Street, Calcutta.
M

### Public Notices

SHREE MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA.

SHETH VADILAL SARABHAI VIDYARTHI GRAHA.

RE-OPENS in June, 1931.

Applications for new admissions are invited from Swetamber Moortipujak Jain Students, intending to study for degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Agriculture, Technology, Medicine. Students are admitted as paying as well as free. Only those who have passed Matriculation need apply. Special emphasis will be placed on merits for admission. Application Forms and other particulars can be had from the undersigned on the receipt of postal charges which must be returned after being properly and duly filled up. Incomplete applications will be rejected.

Applicants must send Rs. 10/- as deposit along with the applications which will not be considered at all without this deposit. This amount will go towards part payment of caution fees but will be liable to forfeiture in case the student whose application has been sanctioned does not join in time.

MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA,
Secretary,
Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya.
Bombay,
Gowalia Tank Road,
May 1931.
3059

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th May, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

### Public Notices

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway.**

With effect from the 1st of June, 1931, the Punjab Mail will have accommodation for third class passengers at ordinary fares between Bombay and Delhi with a Mail Train connection for Lucknow and Cawnpore. The timings are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dep. Bombay | 1st day | 16-35 |
| Arr. Delhi | 2nd day | 20-09 |
| Arr. Cawnpore | 2nd day | 16-58 |
| Arr. Lucknow | 2nd day | 18-25 |
| Dep. Delhi | 1st day | 7-55 |
| Dep. Lucknow | 1st day | 9-10 |
| Dep. Cawnpore | 1st day | 10-45 |
| Arr. Bombay | 2nd day | 12-15 |

BY ORDER.
3047

### Tender.

TENDERS FOR WASTES.

TENDERS (on forms to be had from the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight only) are invited for the purchase of Wastes, ready and forward upto 30th June, 1931. These should be accompanied with Rs. 200/- (Rupees Two Hundred only) in G. C. Notes as earnest money and must reach the undersigned before 5-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1931. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of splitting up the quantities and sorts. The result of the tenders will be made known on Saturday, the 6th June, 1931.

RAMSINGH,
Manager,
The Morarjee Goculdas
Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.
23rd May, 1931.
Soparibaug Road,
Parel, Bombay.
3050

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

TENDER NOTICE DATED 7-5-1931 FOR THE PURCHASE OF BUFFALO, BULL CALVES AND BULL CALVES.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of buffalo bull calves and bull calves from the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year ending 30th June, 1932, will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1931.

About 25 calves will be available every week and they have to be removed every Thursday from the Institute on payment of the purchase money.

For detailed condition please refer to tender Notice published on page 494 Part VI of the Mysore Gazette dated 14-5-1931 or ascertain in the office of the undersigned during office hours between 8 and 11 in the mornings, and 3 and 6 in the evenings.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
Serum Institute.
Bangalore,
Dated 19-5-1931.
3052

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

TENDER NOTICE DATED 6-5-1931 FOR THE SUPPLY OF HE-BUFFALOES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of healthy and muscular he-buffaloes to the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year, ending 30th June, 1932, will be received in the Office of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore, upto 3-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1931.

About 800 he-buffaloes will be required to be supplied during the year.

For detailed condition please refer to tender Notice published on pages 491 and 492 Part VI of the Mysore Gazette dated 14-5-31, or ascertain in the office of the undersigned during office hours between 8 and 11 in the mornings and 3 and 6 in the evenings.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.
Serum Institute.
Bangalore.
Dated 19-5-1931.
3051

### Legal Notices

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. H. WADIA, Esquire, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 2064 of 1929 (IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA vs. BAI RATANBAI alias JIJALBAI, widow of Dayashanker Devshanker Dave) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. SARAFALI KANERBHOY RAJGARA. WHEREAS the said property was by a Conveyance, dated 23-10-1916, granted and conveyed by one Moosa Sidick to one Dayashanker and his wife the said Bai Ratanbai as joint-tenants with right of survivorship and all the previous documents of title (being 22 in number) relating to the property were received by and come to the possession of the said Dayashanker Dave and WHEREAS by a Declaration dated the 15th day of October, 1926, the said Dayashanker Devshanker Dave has declared that certain of the said previous documents of title have been to his knowledge accidentally destroyed and that neither he nor his wife the said Ratanbai had dealt with the said deeds or any of them in any manner whatsoever.

Now NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons concerned ARE HEREBY APPRAISED of the aforesaid facts and person disputing the correctness thereof or any part thereof or having possession of the said or any documents or papers relating to the said property is hereby required to intimate his claim and contention and produce the document in his possession to the undersigned within the time hereinafter mentioned.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that any person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof as are or in respect of the said documents or any of them by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, charge hypothecation, lien or easement or any claim or interest of whatsoever nature or kind ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 60, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of the said period it will be assumed that the facts above recited are correct and the said documents have been destroyed as aforesaid and on the assumption that no one has any claim or interest, the Sale will be completed without regard to any claim, etc., not so notified as afore said.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground tenure with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate and lying at 1st Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by measurement 240.77 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1632-1632, New No. 8802, A-18802, Old Survey No. 458, 458, New Survey No. 5199 and Cadastral Survey No. 3100, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by Khetwady Main Road, on the North by the 1st Carpenter Street and on the South by sweepers passage and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6531, formerly under Street No. 13-15, and now under Street No. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 Khetwady and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1931.

HORMUSJEE M. VAKEEL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3058.

### Amusements.

New Play "LADHAI NANTAR" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, will shortly be staged.

V. B. PENDHARKAR

Presents on

WEDNESDAY 27th May at 9 P.M.

**Krishnarjun Yudha**

FRIDAY 29th May at 3 P.M.

(Matinee Show)

**SHREE**

SATURDAY 30th May at 9 P.M.

SUNDAY 31st May at 3-30 P.M.

N. G. KAMATNURKAR'S

New Play **SAJJAN** New Play

Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

**LALITKALADARSHA**

### Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NIKADWARI OART. KANDAWADI.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Dhru and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mulchand M. Choksi, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Amirkhan Karimkhan since deceased both in his personal capacity and as an administrator to the estate of the deceased Bai Mariambai daughter of Gulabkhan Sherkhan and Husseinkhan Karimkhan minor by his guardian, his mother Bai Mahabai, widow of Karimkhan Gulabkhan the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd day of August, 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land since redeemed at Kandewady (Nikadwari Oart) containing 436 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 142, Old Survey No. 551, and New Survey No. 7744 and Cadastral Survey No. 117, Girgaum Division together with dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates, and Taxes under D. Ward No. 880 and 881 formerly Street No. 21 and 22 and present Street Nos. 5 and 7.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dhru and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Prince Building, No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

NEXT SATURDAY,

WIFE IS WOMAN DIVINE

The courtesan is Devil Incarnate. See this Great Truth Demonstrated.

Full length Indian Talkie.

**GHAR-KI-LUKSHAMI**

OR

**THE WIFE**

A KRISHNA TONE PRODUCTION.

Sparkling Dialogue and Melodious songs in Hindi

Opening SATURDAY 30th May.

**GLOBE TALKIES**

Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

### Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Meadows St. Fort.
Bombay.

TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers, by order of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Dostmahomed Janmahomed:—Gold ornaments such as necklaces, bangles and bracelets also one valuable diamond necklace and rings and ear-rings set with emeralds, diamonds and pearls.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit immediately and the balance immediately on the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Digitized from financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

# INSIDIOUS LIQUOR PROPAGANDA.

## Not One Good Word For Alcohol.

### C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR MARSHALLS MEDICAL OPINION

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes

Speaking at Cardiff about the liquor trade Sir Donald Maclean M.P. said, "They have given up the middle-aged and old, and without doubt are after the young. They are making special appeals to youth by spending millions in attractive advertisements, insinuating that alcoholic liquors are an aid to physical efficiency."

TWO MILLIONS!

The drink-makers and distributors spend well over two million pounds a year in advertisement propaganda with the object of capturing the young. Propaganda often takes the shape of innocent looking news items and opinions of medical men. Sometimes it is served mixed up with other matters so as to carry conviction more easily. A tone of moderation is often assumed to give an appearance of truth.

DOCTOR DENOUNCES DRINK.

In the course of a recent address, Mr. Arthur Evans, M. S., F. R. C. S., whose medical experience enables him to speak on this subject with authority fearlessly denounced the drink traffic, and warned young people against these advertisements.

"It is a strange thing" he said "that if one sees something often enough on the placards he begins to think it is true." Referring to the statements employed by the drink manufacturers he declared there was nothing whatever in drink to build muscle; in fact, the reverse was true.

A LIE.

Under its influence, muscle degenerated and became flabby. He had also heard the assertion that beer steadied the nerves. That was emphatically a lie, because the least amount of alcohol taken began to affect adversely the nerves and impair their action; they were not talking of drunkenness, but merely of taking drink. The effect on the brain also led to the pepetration of innumerable wrongs. Some of the hideous things that happened in London were traceable to the same cause, and young men and women got into trouble they would otherwise have kept out of. There were people in the gutters who went that way because under the influence of drink they had done things which otherwise they would not have done. That alcohol enriched the blood was absolutely untrue. What it really did was to minimise a person's chances of recovery from a disease by reducing the capacity of the blood for fighting the poison.

The London Board of Education has published a book called "The Hygiene of Food and Drink" for the use of schools in Great Britain. The following are extracts from that book:—

"Beers, wines and spirits are not useful in the ways in which our ordinary food, and such things as cocoa and milk are useful."

"For practical every day purposes alcoholic beverages cannot be regarded as a source of nourishment."

MEDICATED WINES.

"Some of the "medicated wines" sold by chemists and others contain a large percentage of alcohol, and for the reason, harm may be done by their use as "tonics."

A DEPRESSANT.

"Contrary to popular opinion, the effect of alchohol on the nervous system is to depress rather than to stimulate its functions."

MUSCULAR STRENGTH.

"The drinking of beer, wine and spirits, tends to weaken the muscle of the heart and of the body, generally, and so diminishes the power and capacity to work."

DISEASE.

"Alcohol lower the resistance of the body to disease."

The British Medical Research Council's important hand book "Alcohol and the Human Organism" observes:—

UNSOUND.

"In the light of the knowledge of how alcohol acts in the body, there can be no question that its habitual use by the workers as a substitute for food, or in the belief that it gives a fillip to energy, is physiologically unsound."

INFECTION.

"There is no evidence in support of the popular belief which attributes to such doses of alcohol ('moderate and occasional') a protective value in exposure to infection."

It is certainly true that alcoholic beveragts in no way necessary for healthy life."

# KHOJA CONTRACTOR'S SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE

## Girl's Claim For Maintenance Dismissed

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, disposed off an interesting application for maintenance filed by an 18-years Khoja girl named Lilabai Javer Nanji against Kassumalli Kalyan, a contractor, on Monday morning.

The applicant claimed maintenance for the child of which, she alleged, respondent was the father.

It was alleged by the girl and her mother Sakinabai, who was a domestic servant of the respondent ,that Kassumalli under promise of marrying the girl took her to a place at Goregaon and misbehaved with her sometime in the latter part of May 1929. The respondent did not keep the promise to marry the girl and in the month of February 1930, she gave birth to a female child.

The respondent denied the allegation that he was the father of the child and sought to prove that at the time of the alleged misbehaviour Lilabai was out of Bombay.

NOT ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED.

After considering the evidence carefully the Magistrate was not absolutely convinced that the respondent was responsible for the child, yet, at the same time he could not say that no suspicion attached to him. He therefore dismissed the application.

THE STORY.

The story of the applicant was that she (Lilabai) and her mother Sakinabai used to stay at the Aga Khan Building, Kand's Moholla in 1929. About that time Sakinabai used to work as the respondent's domestic servant. The respondent once expressed a wish to Sakinabai to marry Lilabai, as he had no issue by his first wife. Both parties agreed to the proposal and Rs. 100 were given by the respondent to Sakinabai. The latter purchased some clothes for Lilabai on May 16 and two days later mother-daughter and her younger brother were taken to Goregaon by the respondent who engaged a house for them. After that, respondent used to visit them off and on.

RESPONDENT'S VISITS.

It was alleged by Lilabai that 10 days after their going to Goregaon respondent visited them. He sent Sakinabai to the Bazar and spent some time alone with Lilabai. It was alleged that after that he left the place with all the ornaments and clothes that he had given to Lilabai. The following day respondent's wife and mother-in-law drove them out of the house, Lilabai then went to Poona where she showed signs of pregnancy. Sakinabai urged the respondent to marry the girl, but the latter turned a deaf ear to it.

On July 15 Sakinabai made a complaint before Mr. P. L. Thaker at the Mazgaon Police Court, charging the respondent under Section 366 I. P. C. The complaint, however was dismissed by the Magistrate.

The applicant then moved the Khoja Council to call upon the respondent to marry Lilabai but no action was taken by the Council.

COURT'S CONCLUSIONS.

In dismissing the application the Magistrate observed:—

"From the evidence it would appear that the alleged misbehaviour took place at Goregaon on May 27, 1929. Taking the period of gestation to be 9 calender months' delivery would take place on February, 27, 1930 and not on February 1. Therefore, a period of one month is to be satisfactorily accounted for in order to draw a reasonable inference that the respondent is the father of the child.

Dr. W. Nunan said that deliveries are delayed or accelerated by a week or 10 days. Even leaving this, there would still be a difference of 17 days.

There is evidence to show that the child weighed 8 pounds and that it is a normal delivery and, therefore, there is nothing before me to make an allowance of 10 days in favour of Lilabai. In view of these considerations, the statement that she was ravished on or about May 27 seems to be incorrect. The applicant has stated that she was "virgo-intacta" before the date of the offence. Dr. Nunan says she is accustomed to sexual intercourse and, therefore, her evidence is unreliable.

# MATHERAN FULL OF VISITORS

—:o:—

## Tennis Championship Tournaments

(From Our Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 24.

The hill station Matheran is presenting a very lively appearance. Most of the hotels are crowded with visitors. The Rugby Park presents a gay spectacle. One notices groups of Indian ladies and gentlemen enjoying walks and having tete a tetes. The Portuguese band which plays almost daily at Matheran adds to the gaiety. On last Friday there was a concert of Parsi amateurs in the Rugby Park. Boy scouts with their pipes and drums add to the hilarity of the hills. A couple of leapords were shot these two weeks.

MATHERAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

This tournament which took place on the European gymkhana grounds attracted crowds. The competitors showed skill in the play. Indore players distinguished themselves. Mr. N. V. Pantvaidya of Indore won the silver cup in the men's singles. In men's doubles Messrs. Pantvaidya and Bhoraskar got the cups. This is not the first time that we hear Indore gaining the championship. In 1916 Mr. Jadhav the A.D.C. to the Maharaja of Indore won the silver cup. In 1921 Messrs. Desai and Pantvaidya were the winners of championship cups.

THREE MAHARANI VISITORS.

This year there were Maharanis of Indore, Rajpipla and Chota Udaipur who were spending the summer on this hill station. Last Thursday Maharani Indirabai Holkar gave an At Home to Maharashtra ladies at her residence in Dayanand Kuti. About 150 ladies attended the function.

Mrs. Nagarkatti entertained the guests with music. There were light refreshments.


READ WHAT DOCTORS AND HEALTH OFFICERS SAY:—

(1) Dr. R. S. VARMA, L.R.C.P. & B. (Edinburgh); L.F.P. & S. (Glasgow); D.P.H. (Lucknow); District Medical Officer of Health, Allahabad:—"I have great pleasure in certifying that your JARI BOOTI MARDAI Set No. 3, has marvellously improved the tone of my friend's health which was never dreamt of. All previous drugs not only proved a failure but waste of money. I thank you for the pains you are so painfully taking to relieve mankind from this malady in which our present generation is so adversely entangled. Please send two more sets."

(2) Dr. I. M. SINHA, M.A.G.A. (U.S.A.); L.C.P. & S. (Cal.); M.D. (Homi.); F.H.A., Examiner, E. M. College, Calcutta:—After adequate researches I have prescribed "JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET" in several hopeless and given-up cases of weakness with miraculous success in every case. The remedies are perfectly harmless, indigenous and certain in action when used according to the directions of the discoverer—H. H. Hussain, Esquire, of Kharar (Punjab). I wish him great success in his marvellous discovery—J.B.M. SET.

(3) Dr. F. KHAN, Plague Officer (Retd.), writes:—"Your JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET was tried on a patient who had tried many treatments and thus having been disappointed he was passing very pitiable life. I congratulate you for this Set, which worked on him like a miracle. There is no doubt, you are rendering excellent service to the public. May God keep you always pleased. Please send two Sets more for the money remitted."

(4) Dr. MOHAN SINGH, M.B.-B.S., D.P.H. from Patiala:—The patient suffering from Nervous Breakdown has finished 20 days' course, his digestion has become better and he feels much vigour, of course he is improving very much.

(5) ONE EUROPEAN DOCTOR: who does not allow us to publish his name and address, from one hospital in U.P.:—Please supply one J.B.M. SET as before. The last set did show improvement in a patient.

(6) Dr. N. ASIRWADAN, I.M.D. (Retd.) from Secunderabad:—You sent me once one J.B.M. SET No. 3, please despatch by the earliest post one more of the same Set by V.P.P.

(7) Dr. R.A. KOTHARE, L.C.P. & S. from Bombay:—Amongst my patients I have found success and I recommend the poor victims to try once and experience its own effects.

(8) Dr. RAM CHAND KHANNA, I/c Civil Dispensary, Sadhaura, (Ambala):—The patient says that he has derived benefit from your J.B.M. SET No. 3, kindly send application per V.P.P.

WARNING

Some IMITATORS are using names resembling mine, please remember, the REGISTERED NAME of our preparation is "JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET" and the Discoverer's name is "S. H. Hussain" (not F. H. Hussain or T. H. Hussain or A. H. Hussain, etc., etc.) Our Firm is well-established since 1923 (9 years) by the Grace of God, the Almighty.

A NEW AND SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL, THE SAFEST, AND THE EASIEST REMEDY THROUGHOUT WORLD FOR WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, LIFELESSNESS, LISTLESSNESS AND OTHER ALLIED DISEASES.

"JARI BOOTI MARDAI SET"
No. 3 (Registered).

REAL ELIXIR OF LIFE and king of all the tonics of the current century. Real and true praise is that which the people give unsolicited after thorough trial and test.
Read on the margins 10 big Doctors' remarks and 10 abstract from thousands of letters of similar type.
OUR GUARANTEE is not a hollow guarantee (to decorate the advertisement) but a solid one which safeguards the purchaser's money from being wasted.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL by All-India Industrial Exhibition, 1928, for its miracles.

This is the miraculous remedy for NERVOUS BREAKDOWN and other allied diseases resulting from EXCESSIVE INDULGENCES and indiscretions of the youth. The SPECIAL and DISTINGUISHING FEATURE of this PREPARATON amongst others is that it produces no ulcer, nor burning sensation and it is so easy of use that any one whether young or old can effect his own cure without the least pain and trouble IN ALL SEASONS ALIKE and it is based on such new and scientific principles that within amazingly short time SUCCESS is sure and certain. Accordingly it has succeeded in cases which had uselessly tried ALLOPATHIC, UNANI and VEDIC treatments and who having been disappointed were living miserable and absolutely DEAD LIFE weeping inwardly over their past unexpressible deeds. It is not a self-praise but the .....unanimous VERDICT of hundreds. That this simple and herbial preparation brings back happiness into family circles, transforms a nominal man into real man, enables disappointed couples to have the Divine joy of seeing smiling faces of children and it gives real life and happiness to thousands.

As to how such Divine Gift befell to my luck, is a story too long to be detailed here. Suffice it to say that these medicines within a very short time won so much popularity amongst the public that I had to start PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS to meet the increasing demand of the innumerable suffering brethren.

OUR SOLID GUARANTEE

It is an open secret that a great and heavy mist of suspicion hangs over those ISHTAHARI medicines, which are daily seen but it must be understood that the world is full of persons HONEST AND OTHERWISE. The principles of our business are based on sympathy and justice; therefore with every Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 despatched from the WORKS is enclosed a GUARANTEE FORM that:—(1) In case of no relief from the use of J. B. M. Set, the money will be refunded promptly and in full; (2) If any one proves that these medicines are useless, Rs. 500 will be awarded; (3) If it is proved that eatables of these medicines contain Mercury, Copper or lead or its Bhasma, Rs. 500 will be awarded; (4) After the complete treatment, if some one will feel the least weakness, the medicines will be posted to him absolutely FREE; (5) Before beginning the treatment get yourself weighed and photographed and after finishing it do the same again. I challenge that you will find marked improvement in weight and complexion.

Notwithstanding its many virtues, I have fixed the price Rs. 7-8 per Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 (Powder, Oil, Pills and Medicated Special Bandages). Postage and Packing expenses extra and for the foreign shillings 25. Now unfortunate will be those suffering brethren, who will still remain deprived of such safe and marvellous cure.

(9) Dr. A. D. PATEL, House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Broach:—You will be interested to know the result of your MARDAI SET, I tried on one of my patients, he has improved very much.

(10) DR. H. K. RAU, M.B., D.M.T, D.S.T., D.P.H., (U. S. A.) Ex-Surgeon, Mysore Government, from Shimoga:—I thank for your J. B. M. Set No. 3 sent by V. P. P., the medicines having been administered under my close supervision. I am glad to write to you my experience. A good many of Western tonics had been used but to no purpose. The patient now by the use of your Set feeling quite hale and healthy, full of that pep and dash which one of his age should have and he feels himself quite REJUVENATED having regained his lost power, enthusiasm and desire to live.

10 ABSTRACTS FROM A THOUSAND LETTERS SELECTED OUT OF THOUSANDS OF SIMILAR TYPE:—

(1) ROBERT CHARLES ARANHA, ESQ., F.R.E.S., F.L.A.A., A.I., B.C.C., from Bombay.: (This gentleman has permitted us to disclose his name with the testimonial):—I had tried Allopathic and Vedic medicines but all failed. I gave a trial to two J. B. M. Sets No. 3. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lost energy. I frankly state that this Set is just the same as it is advertised.

(2) SHIVANANDAN KUMAR SINHA, B.A., LL.B., Pleader from Bankipur:—(This gentleman has also permitted us to use his letter as testimonial):—Your J. B. M. set No. 3 did me MUCH GOOD, I can certify that it is wonderful. Kindly send two Sets per V. P. P. for my two friends.

(3) ONE EUROPEAN FROM ALLAHABAD:—I am very pleased to let you know that your J. B M Set No. 3 has done me great deal of good, I am feeling much stronger, please send two more Sets by V. P. P.

(4) ONE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:—I used your J. B. M. Set medicines and found them very useful for Nervous Breakdown.

(5) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM AFRICA:—I received your one Set, I used it, which has worked to my entire satisfaction. I cannot but say that the medicines of your Set are heavenly things, please send me three Sets more for the shillings enclosed.

(6) ONE BAR-AT-LAW FROM MUSSOORIE:—I am glad to tell you that your J. B. M. Set No. 3 has done good to the patient, kindly send one more Set by V. P. P.

(7) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM CAWNPORE:—Thanks for your J. B. M. Set No. 3. I am very much pleased with your spirit of serving humanity by removing anxiety of persons suffering from NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, for which your medicines are some HEAVENLY GIFT.

(8) ONE SENIOR SUB-JUDGE: From your J. B. M. Set medicines there is great difference in my complaints, I had undergone in vain many treatments of many big doctors and Hakeems.

(9) ONE GENTLEMAN B. A. FELLOW OF THE SAMALDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR (KATHIAWAR.) From the use of J. B. M. Set No. 3 my body and general health have greatly been improved, my college friends are wonder struck at the rapid change in my health. I feel strong and active.

(10) ONE GENTLEMAN FROM GUJERAT:—I am glad to note that after using your Set my weight was found 129 pounds while before beginning the treatment it was 118, body has become much stronger and there has remained no weakness in it.

DELHI BRANCH.
S. H. Hussain's J. B. M. Set, Branch, Opposite Clock Tower, NAI SARAK, DELHI.

HEAD OFFICE.
S. H. HUSSAIN.
C/o. J. B. M. Set Pharmaceutical Works, KHARAR (AMBALA), PUNJAB, INDIA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
S. H. Hussain's J. B. M. Set Branch, M. P. Baria Building, 1st Floor, Room No. 4, Pydhownie, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.
Head Office:— Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.
To spend money is easy, and to save is difficult: but the harder it is to save, the more carefully should the savings be utilised. They cannot be more securely safe-guarded than in a Life Assurance Policy in this Company.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.


# BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

## LL.B. (Final) Exam. Results

List of candidates who have passed the LL.B. (Final) Examination of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of April, 1931:—

Badri Datta Tripathi, Baij Nath Prasad, Bansh Raj Pande, Banwari Singh, Basist Narain, Behari Dwivedi, Benj Madhab Mittra, Bhagwati Prasad Lal, Bharat Lal Srivastava, Bishun Prasad, Bishwanath Singh Gautam, Brij Kishore Sinha, Champa Lal Kochar, Chhabil Behari Verma, Chhail Chandra Verma, Dasu Singh, Dhal Gopal Singh, Durga Dutt Rai, Durga Prasad Rai, D. Venkatachalam Pantulu, Dwarka Nath Vohra, Ganesh Dutta Acharya, Ganesh Prasad Singh, Girish Chandra Vyas, Gopal Gangadhar Deshpande, G. V. Vasudeva Rao, Govind Ballabh Pande, Hari Har Prasad Singh, Har Narain Rai Sharma, Indradeo Narain Rai Indrasen Verma, Jagdish Choube, Jagmohan Singh Negi, Jethmal Acharya, Jitendra Nath Singh, Kailas Pati Tiwari, Kalap Nath Singh, Kamta Rai, Keshava Prasad, Lakshman Das Rai Sharma, Lakshmi Narain Purohit, Madan Singh Chhajer, Mahabir Singh, Mahesh Prasad Srivastava, Man Bahadur Singh, Mangla Prasad Rai, Mathura Nath Banerji, Mohammad Husain Ansari, Mahesh Chandra Sharma, Mool Chand Asawa, Mamwar Singh, Parshadi Lal Sharma, Prem Behari Lal Mathur, Raghu Nath Rai, Raj Kishore Singh, Ramakant Panday, Rama Shanker Lal, Rama Das Upadhyaya, Ram Dulare Tewari, Ram Khelawan Singh, Ram Nath Singh, Ram Pratap Singh, Ranadhir Lal, Ranbir Singh, Ram Shakal Misra, Rebala Dasaradharama Reddy, Satya Narayan Prasad, Shambhu Narayan Chaube, Sheo Pujan Singh, Shiam Kishore Sharma, Shri Krishna Chaube, Shriniwas Jha Shastri, Shri Ram Sahai Sinha, Sripatnarain Roy, Surendra Nath Rai, Swami Nath Shukla, Shivanandan Lal Dar, Vidya Bhushan Misra, Chhanu Lal Ambica Pd. Nath Shah Deo, Ghan Shyam Narayan Das.


GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.

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## THE FEDERAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

### Meetig Unlikely On 29TH JUNE.

LONDON, May 22.

Political circles consider it very unlikely that the Federal Structure will assemble in on June 29th.

According to "The Morning Post" Conservative participation remains uncertain in the absence of Mr. Gandhi's prior acceptance of the stipulated safeguards.

Mr. Benn's statements in the Commons are considered unsatisfactory. Further pressure will be put on the Government to secure guarantees which the Opposition deem essential.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

## PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

### Satyavati Devi To Preside

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, May 24.

Satyavati Devi, daughter of late Swami Shraddhanand and a prominent lady worker of Delhi will preside over the forthcoming Mahakoshal (Hindustani C. P.) Provincial Women's Conference, to be held at Saugor on June 4th and 5th. Invitations have been sent to almost all the lady-workers of the Province, whose names were suggested by their respective Congress Committees. A large number of delegates is expected to be present.

## CO-OPERATORS CONFER.

### Formation Of Federation Urged.

(From A Correspondent).

DHARWAR, May 25.

A Conference of the representatives of the urban banks and societies in the Karnatak was held at Dharwar yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. V.L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, and a member of the Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee.

Mr. Malimath, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates advocated the unification of the Karnatak Division for co-operative purposes. He also emphasised the need of forming a federation of the urban banks.

AN ILLUMINATING ADDRESS.

On taking the chair, Mr. Mehta delivered an illuminating address, giving the required lead in the consideration of the subjects before the conference.

Mr. Bhide, Registrar, gave some practical suggestions as regards the formation of a federation.

He complimented the Division on its good progress and appealed to the leading co-operators to continue their efforts.

With a vote of thanks to the President, Registrar and others, the Conference adjourned to Monday.

## PLIGHT OF FRUIT GROWERS AND CONSUMERS.

### Association To Minimise Middleman's Profit.

The Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association, write:—

There is a general feeling all over the country that the fruits and vegetables are not fetching remunerative returns for the growers, while the consumer, on the other hand, is unable to get sufficient supply at a reasonable price for his consumption. It is of great interest to note that Bombay imports only a million and half baskets of fresh fruits and vegetables annually for a population of 13 lakhs. This means only half an ounce of these products per head per day. This supply is far from being adequate.

What are those factors which have brought about such an alarming state of affairs? Our packing is very defective, the grading of products is unknown; our transport is expensive and the way of handing such perishable articles in transit is rough, causing immense damage to the goods. Our system of marketing is primitive and methods of storage are crude. It has been found that the middleman, i.e., the wholesale dealer and the retailer together claim for their services between 65 to 70 per cent. of the price the consumer pays for the fruits and vegetables.

Recently a certain amount of success has fallen to the lot of some enthusiastic fruit growers in organising a Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association with the following objects among others:—

(1) To get reasonable concessions in freight from the Railways as well as Steamship Companies.

(2) To institute News Service Agency.

To improve the method of marketing of perishable products.

CHAIRMAN AND PATRONS.

The Chairman of this Association is Mr. Framroze C. Batliwalla.

This Association has already secured several prominent persons such as Mr. A. B. Godrej, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Khan Bahadur V. P. Bhiladwalla as its patrons.

## DANGEROUS DELAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Presiding over the first quarterly meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar made some hasty remarks with regard to the present statutory ratio and the urge of the Indian economists for a reversion to a smaller ratio, which betrays a lack of appreciation on his part of the present economic conditions in the country.

Mr. Sarkar would have us believe that the removal of the 18 pence ratio from the statute book, for which the whole country is clamoring at present, is bound to lead the country to chaos. It is not my intention here to enter into details in regard to the merits or demerits or the advantages or disadvantages accruing as a result of the removal thereof, but suffice it for the present to say that the state of affairs which Mr. Sarkar dreadfully anticipates as a result of an "unstable" ratio are already present in the country, nay, in a worse and far more unenviable manner, accompanied by all the phenomena relating to and as a result of an artificial proping up of the statutory ratio.

"Mere impatience for reform", says Mr. Sarkar, "is no where out of place than in matters of currency". Taken by itself without the subsequent portion of his speech or without context thereto, the above is a sound currency truism admitting of no difference of opinion. But when we are given to understand that the "opponents of the 18 pence ratio will not be guilty of inconsistency if they give adequate consideration for the peculiar conditions of the present and do not press for any immediate change of policy", the whole ground shifts itself to something extraordinary, and savours of an undercurrent of that official diehard mentality which has persisted in keeping the innocent layman hoodwinked under the plausisible subterfuge of interestedness in the Indian cultivator. The heavy odds against which the agriculturist has perforce to work to make a livelihood, and that too, in normal times, a livelihood sustained by hardly one meal per day, are becoming more and more acute as a result of the unnatural monetary system in operation in the country. One cannot possibly resist the temptation to ask Mr. Sarkar if he seriously believes that the present deplorable condition of 80 per cent. of the country's population, who are already submerged into debt as a result of a policy of ruthless tempering with the exchange, and who are admittedly the neediest, should still continue indefinitely pending the arrival of a so-called opportune moment? Is not, one may inquire, this question of exchange as important and urgent as, if not more important and urgent than any other political or economic problems directed toward the well-being of India's majority population, in the sense that such a problem serves as a much-needed fillip to the already emaciated producers of the country? India has waited, and waited patiently, to take stock of the present situation, and it is the considered opinion of her worthy economists that the present state of affairs emanating from the Government's reckless exchange policy cannot be tolerated with complacency and that drastic steps ought immediately to be taken to retrieve the plight of the already pauperised section of the country, who are gradually being led to an impending but avoidable economic crash. Moreover, the clamour for a reversion to a smaller ratio, preferably the 16 pence ratio, has originated as long a time ago as the Government fixed upon the idea of stabilizing the rupee at such an appreciated value as 18 pence. The results of this policy of the Government are too apparent and appalling—and Mr. Sarkar knows this situation as much as if not better than anybody else—to allow of any more patience on the part of the starving masses of the country.

"The demand for an unstable exchange", continues Mr. Sarkar, "exposes itself to the charge that the real intention of the advocates for a change in the value of the rupee is not to go back to 16 pence, but to revert to a chaotic condition of fluctuating exchange, stimulating the activities of speculative operations". Mr. Sarkar is endeavouring to make capital of the resolution of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in that they demand, of course with the sole idea of avoiding any imputation of selfishness or greed on their part, that the exchange be left to have not the slightest doubt—and I hope that I am voicing the opinion of the commercial community of the country—that the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce would be the very first to welcome a reversion to the 18 pence ratio instead of their more charitable demand for leaving the exchange to itself without artificial manoeuvres to keep it in the statute book. As a matter of fact the resolution of the Federation is couched in such unequivocal and unmistakable terms that to accuse that body of wishing to revert to chaotic conditions and to stimulate the activities of speculative operations would be preposterous even on the part of the worst critic of that body. The persistent agitation of this community of merchants in the past in favour of a smaller ratio and their impressive and convincing arguments in support of their agitation should serve as a conclusive commentary of their anxiety to avoid any economic depression and chaos accruing as a result of the present statutory ratio.

No committee so far appointed has raised a single argument which can reasonably be accepted as sound, even pointing to the inevitability, to say nothing of the justifiability of the present appreciated rupee value. It passes one's comprehension why the creditor class of the country should go on rolling in wealth at the expense and ultimate doom of the debtor class. Indian economists have warned the Government, and warned them at a right time of the dangers looming ahead of the fixation of the 18 pence ratio, and the present situation in the country leaves them with the melancholy satisfaction of their forebodings coming true.

The advocacy of patience at a time when immediate and effective action to retrieve the deplorable but avoidable condition of the vast majority of the Indian population, would tend to show the conservative mentality underlying such advocacy. Perhaps it is beyond the scope of Mr. Sarkar's understanding to visualise India undergoing some probable but necessarily avoidable difficulties as a result of an economic overhauling at present than to have to see before him the starving masses of the country mutely and continuously staring with desperation and with the vain hope of the mythical divine helping hand. The indefinite continuation of this era of suffering until Mr. Sarkar and people of his ilk take stock of the present situation is inconceivable.

The paramount importance, therefore, for the commercial and other responsible bodies to use all the vehemence at their command in demanding of the Government immediate action, instead of sitting complacently to consider the present position or of staying the "hurricane campaign" for a time, cannot be too strongly emphasized. The figures of contraction of currency and the growing slenderness of the gold resources of the country throw sufficient light on the adverse working of the present appreciated rupee, and it is hardly justifiable for any body to stay any longer the requisite action in this regard.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR-DEALING."

## Death Of Nairobi Parsi Anjuman President.

(From A Correspondent).

NAIROBI, May 12.

The death of Mr. Kersadji Sidhva, the President of the Parsee Anjuman, Nairobi, took place at Nairobi at 2 a.m. on the 11th inst. He was aged about 72, and was once employed by the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., Nairobi, in which he held the position of Broker for many years. At the time of his death he was leading a retired life. He was highly esteemed by a number of commercial people of Kenya. The attendance at the funeral ceremony was very large.

## PORT OF ANTWERP

### Record Of Incoming Ships

The following statement is issued by The Municipal Propaganda and Information Office:—

During the month of April, 82 sea-going vessels, measuring together 1.902.784 tons, entered the port. The average tonnage was 2157.

Among the inward ships of April 323 flew the British flag, 167 the German, 84 the Dutch, 58 the Belgian, 52 the Norwegian, 41 the French, 32 the Swedish, 30 the Danish, 16 the American, 16 the Italian, 11 the Greek, 10 the Finnish, 8 the Japanese, 6 the Spanish, 5 the Lettish, 5 the Portuguese, 4 the Brazilian, 3 the Estonian, 3 the Yugo-Slavian, 3 or Free State Dantzig, etc. etc.,

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Most wonderful Brain cooler and Hair Tonic. Sample free on application.

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is a curable disease

Prof. DR. MED. WOLFF-EISNERS' (Berlin University) curative treatment of Tuberculosis.

by

SANTUBEN cure

(based on over 20 years' experience in tuberculosis research and approved and tested on 20,000 cases).

Supported by Lt.-Col. F.E. Guntur D.S.O., R.A.M.C. and all other prominent medical men and specialists in lung disease.

The fact discovered in post-mortem examination that practically 90 per cent. cases of tuberculosis have been cured is a logical proof that

TUBERCULOSIS is a curable disease

and consequently that it should not be beyond human power to find a remedy for this disease when we see that nature when left to herself can bring about a perfect cure in so many ca ses.

After long years of care ful experiments Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisner have finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bringing about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at German Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicines about tuberculosis that the goal had already been reached.

The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

SANTUBEN Treatment

It cures tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which move between turban 2 & 3, also second stage of tubercle forming in the lung and other organ.

By the use of Santuben the grave general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very rapidly. A subjective well feeling sets in, coughing stops, appetite and bodily weight increase temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally the Tuber- cle bacilli in the Sputum disappear.

Price Cure Box Rs.20/ and ½ cure Box Rs. 10/

Some other wonderful Preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss Ph.D. M.A. F.C.S. Ber lin (Germany).

VIRILINE (for men)

and

FERTILINE (for women)

are the best specifics to create Rejuvenating effect, the regain of lost vigour and to combat old age.

Price Rs. 3/- for 40 and Rs. 7/- for 100 tablets.

PILOSAN (in piles Haemorrhoids)

A combination of four latest and most approved remedies for a quick cure of Piles.

Price cure Box Rs. 4/8.

PANCRESAL. (in diabetes-mellitus)

Activated Pancreas Hormone tablets to reduce SUGAR EXCRETION within 1-3 days with certainty.

Price per bottle Rs. 4.

ASTHMALYTE. (in Asthma, Bronchitis)

It prevents and check the attack of Asthma quickly.

Price Rs. 4/ per cure box.

GOUTOSAN.

A most effective remedy for the treatment of Gout and Sciatica. Dissolves Uric Acid deposits and relieves pain and is quite harmless.

Price Rs. 2/8.

AMURAL. (Birth control)

It prevents conception and infection, and is quite safe.

Price Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

Literature on request.

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AS these handy Peps tablets dissolve in the mouth, valuable soothing and healing medicaments are released in the form of fumes. These Peps fumes are carried with the breath into the innermost recesses of chest and lungs. The throat is soothed and disinfected by Peps; the delicate linings of the air-tubes are strengthened and healed.

Peps promptly relieve a cold whether it be in the head, or chest. They free the breathing, allay soreness and irritation and stop the most persistent cough.

GET A BOTTLE OF PEPS TO-DAY!

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Peps. Full directions and each screw with every bottle. Price Re. One.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.: Indian gramophone Records, H.M.V.

7 p.m.: Saraswatibai's vocal music.

Bombay Legislative Council By-Election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency: Nomination of Candidates.

## *DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.*

DEATH.

BOMANJI Dorabji Kapadia, Cashier Coorla Mills, and Manager, Lancashire Insurance Co., father of Dorab Bomanji Kapadia, brother of Ardeshir and late Jehangir, and son-in-law of Nowroji Hormusji Katrak, Civil Engineer, died of Pamphygus, Tuesday evening. Funeral ceremony to-day (Wednesday) morning, 8 a.m. Princess Street, Engineer Building, Dhobi Talao.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee office in Parel.

A WALLET FOUND.

A local correspondent writes that he found one wallet in the Bharat Circus tent at Gowalia Tank Road, at the Night Show on the 23rd instant (Saturday), containing money, which he did not count, and a visiting card bearing the name of "Mr. B. N. Amin." He handed it over to the Circus Manager.

"RE-INCARNATION."

A free public lecture on this subject followed by Questions and Answers, will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Kamgola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 3rd June, 1931. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni in the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Advantages of Improvement Trust Housing Scheme" from Provident Fund Loans without interest to middle class employees, for erecting cottages on "Ownership or Rent Redemption System in Bombay." When, Khan Saheb Hormusji Pastakia, Senior Assistant Engineer Bombay Municipality, will preside.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury (Remittances during the week ending 23rd May 1931): 3,750,000 and (Total Remittances from 1st April 1931 to 23rd May, 1931): 6,750,000. (A corresponding amount of gold has been transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold standard Reserve in India).

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery Sangh to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. All the members of the Committee elected on the 24th instant are hereby requested to be present.

"WORK BEFORE WORKERS OF STATES' PEOPLE.

A public meeting of the People of Indian States will be held under the auspices of Indian States People's Conference, in Heera Baug (C. P. Tank), to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Sjt. Kanialal M. Munshi.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will observe "Moharram Shiya Holiday to-day Wednesday (27th inst.) in place of Tuesday (the 26th inst.) as declared in the holiday list of this Association.

CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

In the concluding paragraph of the report, regarding the annual general meeting of the Currency Association Bombay, appearing in our issue of the 25th instant, it was stated that a "revolution of a proposal of Government to effect a 10 per cent. cut in all Departments was passed." This is incorrect. A resolution of protest was passed against the above proposal of the Government.

# PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE IN WITNESS BOX.

—:o:—

## Judgment To-Day In Sergeant McKenzie Case.

In reply to the questions of the Court Mr. Khandalawala stated that he remembered the incident of October 27, in his Court. Mr. Padhye an advocate made a complaint against some police officers alleging that they had used indecent language and insulting words to the ladies who were in the lock-up.

Did he mention any names?—He did not mention any name in the beginning. If I remember right, I asked Mr. Padhye who was the man, and I think he gave the name of Mr. Mackenzie.

Proceeding Mr. Khandalawala said that he was anxious to hear the case against the ladies first, and so he asked Mr. Padhye to wait and, make an application when the case was over, so that all the facts may remain on record.

MR. MACKENZIE IDENTIFIED BY GIRLS

Mr. Naden was asked to send for the officer concerned, and when Mr. Mackenzie came in the Court he wanted to go to the witness-box, but he was asked by me to stand between two police-officers who were there. And then two or three girls straightway identified him. All the girls were standing in a line and two or three of them stretched their hands and pointed out Mr. Mackenzie. He had made a note of that.

Mr. Padhye thereafter made an application that the girls should be kept in a Bombay Jail.

Replying to Mr. Velinkar, Mr. Khandalawalla said that when Mr. Padhye made the application there was no paper in his hand. He read only one newspaper, and that was the "Times of India," and sometimes he read the "Bombay Chronicle," which was sent to him by somebody from the Bar. It was very likely that he might have read the report about this incident in both the "Times" and the "Chronicle" the next day.

Mr. Velinkar then read out the following extract from the report appearing in the "Chronicle" of October 12, 1930, "Mr. Padhye told the Court that after 12-30 a.m. Sergeant Mackenzie went to the lock-up where all lady volunteers were sleeping, and calling No. 4 by her name made indecent gestures. He asked her how is it that she was not yet sleeping. "Was it due to bug bites?" he questioned. When asked by the ladies as to what business he had to come there at that hour of the night Sergeant Mackenzie replied, "I came to see how you are sleeping." Vichare also uttered words which Mr. Padhye said he was not in a position to speak in the open court."

Mr. B. T. Desai objected to the reading of the extract and submitted that the reporter who wrote the report must be produced as a witness.

"SOMETHING DIFFERENT"

On reading the report from the copy of the "Chronicle" handed over to him, Mr. Khandalawalla said that on reading the report the next day, it did strike him that there was something different. He further said that there was not a word said about gestures by Mr. Padhye in the court. He remembered that what Mr. Padhye said was that he would not like to repeat somethnig in the court which he felt was very offensive.

Mr. Velinkar then read out an extract from the "Times of India" on the same date, and on comparing the two reports Mr. Khandalawalla said that they agreed.

Could you hear Mr. Padhye properly?—Yes. I could.

A NOISY COURT

Is your Court notoriously noisy—It is noisy, but I could hear Mr. Padhye clearly.

Was there a big crowd on the day?—Yes. There was.

Is there a board in your Court asking people not to make noise?—I don't remember. Yes. There is a board with the words "Silence Please."

Do you suggest that what has appeared in the papers was a mere invention?—Probably it was.

Was there a mention of bugs by anybody?—No.

Was there any reference to the key of the cell?—No.

Did Mr. Padhye say that somebody said that he wanted a girl?—No.

Did he allege that somebody said: "Come out to sleep?"—No.

Mr. Khandalawalla again repeated that what Mr. Padhye then suggested was that the police officers used indecent language, but he did not mention any insulting words alleged to have been used.

MR. PADHYE'S SECOND APPLICATION.

In the afternoon Mr. Padhye made another application requesting that he should be given a note which would enable him to interview the girl, but Mr. Khandalawalla informed him he had no power to give any such note and that he should apply to the Jailor at Poona. Mr. Khandalawalla was asked if he read the "Evening News" on the same day, and he replied that he was not quite sure about it.

CALLING REPORTER AS WITNESS.

Mr. Velinkar then informed the Court that he will call Mr. Chidamber Iyer, a reporter of the "Times of India" as his witness.

Mr. B. T. Desai submitted that if witnesses were allowed to be called he would call Mr. Pranlal Dave who was the injured volunteer in the men's cell on the night in question. He knew that Mr. Dave was a resident of Umreth, but was at present at Anand and was available.

He also said that he might have to cite what was reported in the other papers.

Mr. Velinkar:—There are papers and papers.

Mr. Desai:—It is a most widely read paper. I refer to the "Bombay Samachar".

Mr. Velinkar:—It is not a paper in the same rank as the "Times".

Mr. Desai:—The "Times" is a worthless paper.

Magistrate:—Please don't indulge in recrimination, otherwise there will be defamation cases.

A REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Chidambar Iyer, the reporter to the "Times", then stepped into the witness box. Replying to Mr. Velinkar he said that he was present in the Court on October 27, 1930, when Mr. Padhye made the statement. He was sitting to the right-hand side of the Judicial clerk and Mr. Padhye was standing opposite the table. He took shorthand notes and then transcribed and prepared his report.

Witness read the report and said that it was correct. He also said that he supplied a copy of it for the "Evening News".

Do you remember if the "Bombay Chronicle" reporter was in the Court that day?—I think he was there.

Did you exchange notes?—We did not.

"CHRONICLE" COPY AS EXHIBIT.

Witness was given a copy of the "Chronicle", and on reading the report he pointed out where the two reports slightly differed, and added that both the reports were substantially the same. Mr. Velinkar wanted to put in the "Chronicle" copy as an exhibit to which Mr. Desai strongly objected. He submitted that it was proved that the "Times" report was correct by bringing the reporter in the witness box, but so long as the "Chronicle" reporter was not called it would not be proper to allow the copy to go in an exhibit.

The Magistrate overruled the objection and allowed the copy to be put in.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. B. T. Desai. Witness said that the "Chronicle" reporter was present in the Court, but he could not say what he was doing, and whether he was taking down notes in shorthand. Witness could not say, who the "Chronicle" reporter was, but he had seen him taking down notes. As soon as the case was over witness went to his office and wrote out the report. Mr. Padhye took two or three minutes to make the statement.

Was he fast?—No he was medium.

Could you understand him properly?—I suppose I could.

You have read the report that you wrote several times? Will you repeat it?—No. I can't; immediately our work is over we throw away our notes.

SHORTHAND NOTES REPORT?

Can you produce your shorthand notes? No.

Are your reports touched by the sub-editors?—Yes, they are.

What is touching?—Are they at liberty to take out words?—No. They can only make corrections.

Can they take out certain words?—Yes, they can, if what we have written is incorrect.

Do they improve upon your language?—I don't know, I can't say. We are responsible for our reports. We read the reports the next day and if we find that they are substantially correct we keep quiet. Otherwise we take necessary steps.

Did you take down all that Mr. Padhye said?—I have mentioned whatever he said.

MENTION ABOUT "INDECENT BEHAVIOUR".

Did he mention that two police officers behaved indecently?—Yes he did.

Have you read the "Indian Daily Mail"?—Yes I have.

Was the "Daily Mail" reporter there?—I can't say.

Was the "Bombay Samachar" reporter there?—I can't say.

Was the "Hindustan" reporter there?—I can't say.

The witness further added that at the time of the identification parade there were some European as well as some Indian officers. The girls were standing in a line behind the space reserved for the bar.

Mr. Desai addressed the Court and said that the evidence of the "Times" reporter should not affect the case in any way as it was immaterial and unreliable.

JUDGMENT TO-DAY.

Judgment was reserved till Wednesday.

# STRIKE FEVER IN BOMBAY SPREADING?

—:o:—

## 150 David Mill Workers "Down Tools"

### KHATAU MILLS AFFAIRS

The strike fever in Bombay mills seems to be slowly spreading While the strike in the Khatau Makanji Mills, which had lasted for nearly three weeks was called off, on Monday, and the workers resumed work on Tuesday morning, about 150 workers of the David mill situated at Delisle Road working in the night shift "downed tools" on Monday night.

It appears that a head jobber was dismissed by the management, and in sympathy with him other jobbers and head jobbers also refused to work. Their example was followed by other workers and they also downed tools.

KHATAU MILLS AFFAIRS.

The strike in the Khatau Makanji Mill was called off and the workers who were advised by Mr. G. L. Kandalkar to resume work assembled near the mill on Tuesday morning, and on being assured by Mr. Kandalkar that weavers' demands were accepted by the management they resumed work. The picketing that was carried on by the Girni Kamgar Union for the past several days was also stopped.

SPINNERS' GRIEVANCES.

But it appears that some discontent still prevails among the spinners of the same mill. Mr. S. V. Parulekar and Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab of the Bombay Textile Labour Union who represent the Spinners' picketed the mill on Tuesday morning, and advised the workers to keep away. The weavers and many of the spinners also did not listen to this advice and resumed work.

ASSAULT THREATENED.

There was some sensation when a worker of the rival group accosted Mr. Mohamed Umar Rajab and threatened him with assault.

Due to this trouble the workers who had resumed work came out but in the meanwhile police appeared on the scene and calm was restored and the workers went again to the mill and resumed work.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CAMP.

—:o:—

The Hindustani Seva Dal has arranged the demonstrations of archery of Mr. Raghunathrao Khaniwale, the famous archer of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal of Amraoti, in the Officers' Training Camp, Borivli, at 8 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). The demonstrations will be held under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

*FIRE IN CHURCH GATE STREET.*

A fire broke out at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday at the 2nd floor, Rehman Building at Churchgate Street. Fire brigade came to the spot and extinguished it. The extent of damage is not yet known.

RELEASE MR. OGLE.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Deccan National Union there will be a public meeting at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the hall of the Deccan Merchants' Association, Kandewari Corner, Girgaum Road to protest against the ill-treatment of Mr. Gopalrao Ogle, the editor of "Maharashtra", Nagpur in jail and to demand his immediate release. Messrs. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, A. R. Bhat, Madhavrao Godbole, Haribhau Joshi, Raghunathrao Khadilkar of the Poona Youth League and Mr. K. M. Tamhankar will address the meeting.

# MUSLIM WOMEN POETS

## Calcutta Madrassa's Collection Of Works

The popular but wrong belief that Mahomedans are indifferent in regard to female education is bound to be removed when the rare and old lithographed copy of a book now in possession of the Calcutta Madrassa is printed and translated in different languages.

"Jawasir-ul-Ajayeb" is the name of the book, the author of which flourished during the reign of Akbar the great Moghul Emperor of India. His name was Allaman Fakhari-Bin Amiri Al-Harwi and by profession he was a poet in the court of one of the high military officers of the Emperor.

During the ascension to the throne, when various valuable and beautiful presents were made to Akbar, the poet who was conscious of his limited resources, desired to make a present of his literary collection which included a short life history of not less than twenty-three Mahomedan women poets who flourished at different times in India and left their distinctive mark in the field of Persian and Arabic literature.

The first reference is made to Mussammat Mahisa who was attached to the court of Sultan Senjar. Next is Badhsa Khatoon, a daughter of Kutubuddin Muhammad Sultan. The third is described to be in the service of Gaohar Shah Begum during the time of Shah Rub Mirza. The fourth women poet is Mugal Khanum, wife of hKan Sistani and mother of Mohammad Rahim Sultan.

The book, which is merely lithographed copy of the original, is held by scholars as very rare, and doubt is entertained whether a similar copy of it is available in India at all. Along with 1,299 other lithographed and manuscripts all of them old and rare collections, it has found its way to the Calcutta Madrassa in peculiar circumstances.

The original owner of this valuable collection, which is held to be only a part, was the late Maulana Muhammad of Mangolkote, in the district of Burdwan. He was a scholar in both Arabic and Persian and died about twenty-five years ago at the age of 80 without leaving any male issue. One of his grand daughters was married to Khondkar Ezharul Huq who is a descendant of the late Dewani Fazie Rubi of the wellknown Nizamat family of Murshidabad. After his death his precious collections were not properly cared for, with the result that many of the books were destroyed and lost. At last, the present authorities of the Calcutta Madrassa, who were aware of the collections of the late Maulana approached Mr. Huq who readily consented to make a present of the books that survived to the institution.

The Librarian who is in charge of the collections is making arrangements to preserve and decipher them. He says that when he set out of the house of late Maulana with the luggage of the books the people of the locality who had the good fortune of seeing the Maulana alive, remarked "At last the real coffin of the Maulana is being taken away from Mangalgote."—Mussalman."

# ARAB UNION.

## Proposals Welcomed By Palestinian Muslims

According to a special message received from Jaffa, the Chairman of the Supreme Islamic Assembly in Palestine is reported to have accorded his approval to the proposal of an Arab Union or the accomplishment of which Nuri Pasha as-Said, the Premier of Iraq, is incessantly trying. The Chairman of the Islamic Assembly remarks that "union and neighbourly relations among the Arab countries is the goal which should be aimed at by every prudent and sincere Arab."—Muslim Outlook."

# PICKETING AT ANDHERI

—:o:—

## Merchant's Threatening Attitude

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, May 25.

After the decision of Mahatma Gandhi, the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee has made the picketing at Andheri. More vigorous and watchful. The Sevikas remain firm in their peaceful persuations to boycott all foreign cloth. On Sunday morning between 10 and 11, a Sevika saw a customer buying a Madura underwear. As this article comes in doubtful and prohibitted category, she requested him not to buy. The cloth-dealer, thereupon, got excited and began to abuse the picketers and indulged in unrestrained criticism of the picketing policy of the camp. Inspite of his fulminations, the Sevika continued her gentle pleading. The merchant advised her to desist from such picketing and threatening her said:—"I shall see how you do this again."

Such idle threats serve only two purposes. Firstly the picketers redouble their efforts and secondly the merchants lose all sympathy from the buyers and the general public.

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.

May 26th.

Shunko Maru, Egusa, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

May 27th.

Trentbank, Toster, Calcutta.

LOADING.

May 26th.

Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Neuenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Begum to Rangoon.

Steamer Rajput for Calcutta.

S S Shunko Maru: The O S K Steamer Shunko Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S S Trentbank: The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Trentbank, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 26.

S S Tattory Maru, Agents: N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Nagoya:—157 cases boxes, 172 cases cotton shirting, 31 cases clocks, 101 cases tiles and 43 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—35 cases rayon, 59 casks coal-tar, 40 cases rubber goods, 91 cases cotton yarn, 513 cases glassware, 195 cases cotton shirting, 100 casks paint and 20 casks chemicals.

From Kobe:—45 cases silk goods, 20 cases silk yarn, 167 cases porcelainware, 60 cases mats, 381 straw boards, 55 cases rayon goods, 87 cases canvas shoes, 105 cases rubber shoes, 98 cases shirting and 227 bales American cotton.

From Yokohama:—10 cases raw silk, 85 cases silk goods, 66 cases royan goods and 274 cases C and rayon goods.

From Los Angeles:—400 bales American Cotton.

From Moji:—3700 bags cement and 287 bales straw boards.

From Shanghai:—175 bales cotton yarn, 269 bags green beans, 365 bags green tea and 103 bags cigarettes.

From Hongkong:—211 coils ropes, 130 bales Electric-ware and 22 cases galangal.

From Canton:—135 bundles cassia, 53 bags China root.

From Singapore:—344 cases gumbenzine, 247 cases sago flour, 542 cases rottan, 24 cases betelnuts, 45 cases auto-tyres, and 25 cases galangel.

From Colombo:—50 bags plumbago, 32 bags matdress fibre, 216 bags tea, 68 cases rubber crape, 67 cases citronella oil.

S S Tennesse, Agents: L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—100 bundles Y M squares, 379 bundles aspen logs, 57 bundles copper sheets, 905 bundles tubes, 125 cases slates, 205 cases clove stems, 56 cases lamps, 211 cases merchandise, 360 cases glassware, 220 drums dyes dry, 120 drums colour, 64 drums chemicals, and 400 cases edible oil.

From Oslo:—1127 cases nails, 25 cases paper and 322 casks chemicals.

From Gothenburg:—34 cases colour, 67 cases stoves 125 cases wood pulp, 1502 cases paper, 200 casks chemicals, 208 cases hniges, 100 cases matches and 61 cases glassware.

From Antferp:—25 cases beer, 1064 cases glassware, 30 cases chalk, 200 casks lead, 284 bundles bolts and nuts, 94 bundles steel bars, 135 bundles steel angles, 113 bundles steel rivets, 93 bundles steel sleepers, 468 bundles steel hoops, 438 bundles steel sheets, 527 bundles steel rods, 1903 bundles tubes, 227 bundles tiles, 125 bundles electric-ware, 290 bundles paper, 130 bundles accumulators.

From Alexandria:—1651 bundles cotton.

From Lisbon:—45 cases wine, and 52 cases corks.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 26.

S S Malwa, for London:— 1 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings, Ltd, 6 bales woollen carpets, 5 bales woollen carpets, A W and Y G Hurmusji Ltd, 1 bale silk carpets A W and Y G Hurmusji Ltd, 15 bales animal skins, A Dadabhai and Co., 40 bales animal skin, Grindlay and Co, 21 bales animal skins, A W G Hasinjudah, 1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M Bhuta and Co, 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo and 980 cwts. joowari, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—50 cases sandal wood oil, Thos Cook and Sons.

For Port-Said:—80 bales cotton yarn, David Mills, Co, 45 bales cotton yarn, A H Dish.

For Beyrouth:—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—18 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—23 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandria:—21 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S City of Cairo, for Liverpool:—125 bales wool raw W T Suren, 33 bales wool raw, Bombay Co, 50 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co.

S S Neuenfels, for Hamburg:—2475 cwts joowari, 7000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros, 200 cwts groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co, 1000 joowari, T S Thadani and Sons, 50 bales cotton waste, National Transport Co, 19 cases bristles, D Abraham and Sons.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, The National Transport Co.

For Bremen:—2000 cwt joowari T S Thadani and Sons.

For Rotterdom:—1980 cwts joowari, 15000 cwts. kardi seed, Ralli Bros, 2600 cwts. kardi seed, M Bhuta and Co, 2000 cwts joowari M Bhuta and Co, 5000 kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons.

S S Silversten, for New York:—1 box woollen carpets and 7 cases brassware, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Durenda, for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co, 675 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For London:—4000 cwts ground nut oil cakes, W T Suren and 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Habib & Sons.

For Hull:—12000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros, 2000 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co.

S S Trentbank, for Boston:—30 bales goat skin, Shamji Mal, 114 bales goat skin, M Mahmod Ali & Co.

For New York:—2 bales embroidered rugs, Cox & King Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru, for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tattori Maru, for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha, Ltd, 100 bales cotton raw, Nissbo Co, Ltd, 300 bales cotton rak, Birla Bros.

For Shanghai:—1600 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd, 50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamatm Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Nissbo Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—450 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

# *NEWS IN BRIEF*

Lahore.—For not publishing their names on an issue of their papers, the printers and publishers of the vernacular dailies "Kesari" and "Vir Bharat" were sentenced on Monday to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default, to undergo one month's further rigorous imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. Lewis.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—Muharram processions are being taken out every evening. There was some excitement in Shauk Thatrai when a procession was taken out on Saturday, and the Chauk remained closed on Sunday.—A. P.

Simla.—The King-Emperor has approved of the promotion of Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.—A. P.

Madras.—A cooly, engaged in painting the Meenambakkam Electric shed is stated to have touched the electric wire and dropped down due to shock. He died in the General Hospital shortly after admission.—A. P.

A Bangalore message says that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will spend a day at Bangalore 'en route' to Allahabad. Arrangements are being made there to accord him a suitable reception. The Pandit is expected to open the conference of textile mill labourers in Bangalore on 1st June.—A. P.

Amritsar.—The murder of a child of four by her father is reported from Gujrat. It is alleged that the father received a 100-rupee note on selling his buffalo, and entrusted it to his wife, who, it is alleged, placed it in a basket, from where the child took it thinking that it was a mere piece of paper and threw it into the fire. It is alleged that on learning this, the father, in anger, cut the child.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Details of a minor Sikh-Hindu clash come from Swabi Tehsil. It is stated that three Hindus were engaged in worship at Dharamsala in Maneri village when eight Sikhs armed with kirpans entered and ordered them to discontinue shabad kirtan. On the latter's refusal there was a clash in which the three Hindus were wounded. They were removed to the hospital, where one succumbed to his injuries.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Following transfers have been sanctioned by Nadir Shah. H. H. Shahwali Khan, Afghan Minister in London, becomes Afghan Minister in Paris, relieving Sardar Ahmadali Jan, who proceeds to London.—A. P.

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(Key, P. 133).
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1931.

## PRACTICAL ADVICE.

—:o:—

The presidential speech of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at the Karnatak Provincial Conference was just what such speeches should be, brief, simple, and practical. With but a brief review of very recent events in the province he came straight to the most important part of his speech, the tasks ahead. He did congratulate Karnatak on its fine record in the national campaign, but that was to inspire the province to achieve even greater success in the immediate future in the constructive field. It appears from his review of the last campaign that Karnatak sent no less than 2,000 Satyagrahis to jail—the number of civil resisters was much larger—thousands of maunds of contraband salt were collected or manufactured and sold in practically every place in Karnatak, and three hundred thousand toddy palms were destroyed. That was all very well, said the practical Sethji, but there was also plenty of constructive work ahead which would perhaps tax the ingenuity and the resources of the province more than the fighting programme had done. That work, he rightly observed, was sure to develop still more the people's capacity for suffering and sacrifice and organisation.

Among the various items of constructive work Jamnalalji naturally gave the first place to the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar. His stress on khaddar and spinning is noteworthy. The khaddar programme, he said, was being pursued in one or more of three ways: (1) through sacrificial spinning; (2) through an individual's endeavour to be self-contained in respect of cloth by spinning for himself and family and (3) through spinning for wages. The last was the most in vogue and most of the khaddar available in the market was woven out of yarn spun by our poor men and women. But said Jamnalalji, the first two methods only, if pursued vigorously, could make the third permanent. There is much insight in this observation, which deserves to be noted by those who have faith in khaddar. What Gandhiji calls sacrificial spinning, even if it be for but half an hour a day, imparts to hand spinning a sacredness which belongs to the greatest duty and without which it is not easy to awaken the whole nation's conscience to the supreme value of khaddar. Jamnalalji did well to warn the people against regarding Indian mill cloth as a tolerable substitute for khaddar. Knowing normal business methods and ideals well enough, he said that Indian mills by themselves could not possibly bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth and that khaddar alone could find some subsidiary employment for millions of half-starved villagers. Karnatak has done good khaddar work in the past, but a great deal more can be done and needs to be done.

Jamnalalji carefully impressed upon the public that as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact permitted only constructive work, the need for peaceful picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops was all the greater. Addressing himself as a businessman to businessmen in general and to foreign cloth dealers in particular, he appealed to the latter in most feeling terms to realise that their business had "enslaved, improverished and destroyed the moral fibre of the nation." And he asked those dealers to stop once and for all dealing in such tainted stuff like foreign cloth. We would add that from the business point of view also trade in foreign cloth now is doomed and he must be a bold man, indeed, who would court disaster by placing fresh orders for foreign stuff. If dealers now openly flout public opinion, they cannot later plead for any kind of consideration from picketers and other boycott workers. Those dealers who now dare to place fresh orders for foreign cloth are the greatest menace to the swadeshi movement and the public should be specially warned against them.

## TO THE GREEK KALENDS.

What an Anglo-Indian evening contemporary asks Indians to believe is a "fresh proof of the earnestness of the Government of India in proceeding with the Indianisation of the Army" was provided in the experimental scheme unfolded by the Commander-in-Chief on Monday in his inaugural speech at the first session of the Indian Sandhurst Committee at Simla. Sir Philip Chetwode emphasized that the eight units scheme was obviously an experiment and on grounds of economy (!) and putting forward the excuse that the implications of this wonderful segregation scheme "had not been grasped by the public" he had formulated another scheme under which Government could "at once begin to Indianise a complete division of the Indian army of all ranks." And he told the members of the Committee that "for the first time they would make a real start with an Indian army as a fighting proposition and not merely as an experiment."

But the later portions of the Commander-in-Chief's speech indicate that he does regard the scheme as only an experiment which has the advantage in British eyes of postponing real Indianisation of the Army to the Greek Kalends. There is in Sir Philip Chetwode's mind a suspicion whether India can produce good army officers. It can be easily imagined how quick the anti-Indian Press and political leaders in Britain will be to take advantage of this suspicion and to elaborate the astonishing charge made by the Commander-in-Chief that even after seven years' service in the eight units young Indian officers would not be certified "to be fit to administer and train a unit in peace and lead it in war." He wants from them an apprenticeship of another seven years and then "we would be able to give an opinion whether they were going to be a complete success or not." What is to be the final test of the competency of this "Indianised" division? According to the "Evening News of India" "demonstration of its efficiency in actual warfare will provide just the test necessary to undertake the Indianisation of other sections of the country's defence forces." Evidently if the wishes of Anglo-India are to dominate the situation, after 14 years even the Chetwode type of Indianisation will have to stop until a war comes along—pace the League of Nations—and Indian officers can prove their efficiency.

It is not the case that there exists in this country no army tradition, no training of Indians as army officers. If a Subedar Major is allowed to lead his men on the battle-field as during the Great War, why should he be dubbed incompetent to take greater initiative and lead a larger body of men and rise to higher positions? But even if we assume that training of young Indians right from the beginning in military colleges is essential, before Indianisation can begin, how can the annual output of sixty officers a year, along with the small number of cadets from Indian States Forces, bring us within a measurable time to the goal of Indianisation? Lord Rawlinson's scheme, with all its defects, was more liberal in regard to the pace of Indianisation than the latest one if what has leaked out about the contents of that carefully concealed document does tell the truth. Are Indians only to be fooled regarding this matter which is vital to their self-respect? We hope the Indian members of the Committee over which Sir Philip Chetwode presides will not allow themselves to be lulled into a belief that the proposals he has outlined really make for rapid Indianisation. These proposals merely mean the inauguration of another segregation scheme and are, therefore, an insult to the country which demands Indianisation of the entire Army with the least possible delay. When they recruit young men for Sandhurst or Woolwich or Cranwell in Britain do they require fourteen years to find out whether the young men will make efficient army officers?

## AN EYE-WASH.

We had pointed out when the appointment by Government of India of a Committee to inquire into certain administrative and clerical branches of the Army Department was boosted by the Anglo-Indian Press as an earnest of their endeavour to secure retrenchment in expenditure, that this was a mere eye-wash. The Finance Member's speech in addressing the Retrenchment Committee which is to review the expenditure of a number of other Departments clearly indicates the justice of our criticism. The one crying grievance of the people, the bloated expenditure on the upkeep of the Army, he pointed out specifically, is not to be touched. There cannot be even a ten per cent. cut in the Army expenditure because that involved, he said, "the question of reduction of troops." The British soldier costs the Indian ta-payer four times more than the Indian soldier but there can be no question of reducing the strength of the British Army of Occupation in India "until the expert investigation recommended by the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference had been completed." We can imagine what British experts, taking as their fundamental proposition that for centuries to come Indians will not be fit to defend their country, will recommend!

## *Trifles*

—:o:—

"There is no sentiment longer associated with British democracy than the condemnation of slavery."—Anglo-India.

This long association has always been of two kinds: It is one of attraction in the case of others, and of repulsion where the British Democracy is concerned.

• • • • •

A communal riot had nearly taken place again at Cawnpore because a signboard belonging to the Gandhi Seva Samiti reading room was in the way of a Moharrum procession.

• • • • •

And according to the "Evening News" correspondent, "When a clash looked imminent it was averted by the timely action of Pandit Raghubir Dayal, a local Congress leader and Principal of the Rashtriya Vidyalaya, who himself went upstairs and shifted the signboard."

• • • • •

This seems to be greatly exaggerated. I cannot credit a Congressman with peaceful intentions much less with the execution of those intentions. I think the representative of our Anglo-Indian contemporary was sadly imposed upon. At any rate, I believe he has got the name and the species both wrong.

• • • •

"Burmans' Growing Hatred For Indians.
Woman Speaker And Rebels' Vengeance."
—"Madras Mail" Headlines.

This is most monstrous and I call upon the Government to teach these rebels a salutary lesson, indeed, a couple of salutary lessons.

• • •

But, my mistake. I am sorry. I am very glad to assure you that the "woman speaker"—Mrs. Sarla Devi Chaudhrani—is quite safe.

• • • • •

For sincere and consistent thinking give me the learned professor of Allahabad, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan. Any way his views on Separate Electorate are so refreshing and stimulating.

• • • • •

Speaking at Calcutta, he said: "The only safe and sound means is to allow the community to abolish it at any time it likes after the result of a referendum on the question. The right of the community cannot be taken away by any leader however great." Mr. Shaukat Ali, "en passant," to please note.

• • • •

Now what could be more fair and logical than the proposition that Separate Electorate cannot be taken away without a referendum to the very people whom he would deprive of the right to vote under Separate Electorate?

• • • • •

Further, what could be more courageously Islamic than his magnificent, selfless championship of the community's right to Separate Electorate without allowing the community—this Muslim democrat is not only against Adult Suffrage but also against a dangerously liberal widening of the Franchise—to exercise that right?

• • • • •

I congratulate my confrere "Scrutator" on possessing a restlessly inquiring mind. His researches into the Bombay Telephone Directory have yielded what he calls "interesting" results. Thus "I was looking through the section, which is headed, "The Government Telephone System" and I find that among the Government telephone connections is the "Times of India," with the number 9168. This seems to me to demand an explanation."

• • • • • •

Now, as I have already said, I do appreciate my confrere's intellectual inclinations and industry. But I am afraid I cannot congratulate him on his intelligence. "This seems to me to demand an explanation" is amazingly disappointing. For, it is exactly "this" that requires no explanation at all.

• • • • •

Though Mahatma Gandhi has performed "Hijarat" from the heights of Simla to the hurlburly of Gujerat plains, echoes of his visit to the Summer Capital have not died down. His straight drive to the Mall poaching on the preserves of their Excellencies made the barometer go up and the atmospherics did not settle down, in spite of his resolution to play the pedestrian in the Viceregal Lodge.

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Now the "cause celebre" has shifted from Mahatmaji's car to Viceroy's body-guard. It was reported that the Viceregal guard put down their arms and stood with bowed heads and folded arms. But the "Civil and Military Gazette" contradicts this canard and authoritatively states "that those on duty did not move any way." Then, I take it that the Viceroy's guard presented arms to Mahatmaji!

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The Lahore journal fears that this "pernicious propaganda" will do a great deal of harm in districts where the army and police are recruited and suggests prompt publicity campaign. Why not mobilise the Royal Air Force and flood the districts with issues of "Civil and Military Gazette" in which true facts appear?

• • • • •

At a public meeting in Burma, a resolution was passed urging the Government to raise a loan and lend it to people in afflicted areas at five per cent. interest. I hope Mr. Benn will carry this humble request of the Burmans to Earl Winterton, next time when his Lordship agitates for a debate on Burma.

• • • • •

The problem of finding underwriters for the new Burma loan is not difficult, since Sir Charles Innes has knocked it off at rock-bottom price at the R.T.C. auction. Lord Inchcape who is interested in lumber, for his P. & O. vessels and a few of his Lancashire friends can among themselves underwrite the whole loan, as there is no bother of a fiscal autonomy convention and boycott on the other side of the Bay of Bengal. By this one stroke of charity, they can virtually become the debenture-holders, when Burma becomes a going concern after the dissolution of partnership with India.

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"Liquor bottles in vegetable baskets" announces a Press heading. Evidently, the rum-runners take the precaution of not putting all precious stuff in one basket!

# FOLLOW JAPAN'S EXAMPLE

—:o:—

## AN OPEN LETTER TO INDIAN PRINCES

Dear Princes,

The Grand Old Man of Your Order His Highness the Gaekwar once said to an American Press representative in London last year that for the sake of India our Princes ought to follow the example of the smaller German Princes, and give up everything if need be and that he was prepared to give up his princely dignity and position if the welfare of India required it.

**EXAMPLE FROM JAPAN.**

You are all aware of the immense sacrifice of the Japanese feudal lords and barons when they gave up all their petty jurisdictions and powers and helped the establishment of a united homogeneous Japanese nation under the sole jurisdiction of the Emperor. The Gaekwar has shown that your order also possesses some patriotic princes of this type, and hence I hope, my appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

The first disadvantage resulting from the continuance of our States is the splitting of homogeneous populations into numerous segments under different jurisdictions, differing administrations, and different stages of constitutional evolution. If the partition of Bengal became such a burning grievance, you can very well imagine the terrible consequences of the partition of the Gujarati speaking population into nearly 300 segments under so many State jurisdictions, the Maharashtrians into Bombay, Hyderabad, C.P., Berar and Deccan States territories, the Kannadis into Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore divisions and so on with other linguistic units. If you will have the imagination to efface yourselves like the Japanese Barons, and surrender your States to the Nation and help the creation of homogeneous linguistic provincial units, you will be immortalised in the history of India as the highest patriots who sacrificed everything for the sake of their country and your countrymen will generously provide for the maintenance of your families in comfort and happiness for generations by liberal hereditary pensions to you and your descendants.

**THE SECOND BEST.**

If you are not capable of this highest sacrifice, you can at least agree to create sub-federations of groups of homogeneous linguistic States with a common administration and a common responsible and representative Government in which the best Prince in the group may become the President of a constitutional Government—or the remaining Princes of the group may form the Upper House like the House of Lords and the representatives of your subjects may form the House of Commons with all the powers of the British Parliament so far as possible under the circumstances. This will conduce to the creation of homogenous sub-nationalities in the course of time and remove to some extent the evils of partition.

**THE CHOICE.**

You have refused to convert yourselves into constitutional monarchs with responsible government for your people, which has driven many of the State people into the arms of republicans, and a party has recently been organised in Bombay under the lead of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta which aims at establishing republics in your States. The Party may be small to-day but you may rest assured that it is the Party of the future which will overshadow the Party of Messrs. Abhyankar and Amritlal Thakkar which aims at limited monarchy and full responsible Government in the States, if you refuse to yield to the present-day moderate demands of Indian States workers and their supporters. Your continued obstinacy can only strengthen the hands of republicans. It is for you to choose whether you will save yourselves to-day, or get your descendants dethroned tomorrow. The Paramount Power will never support you in the misrule by any one of you and the pressure of British Indian Democracy will not allow you to rule as you wish. My only appeal to you is to beware of republicanism and immediately convert your States

(Continued on page 7.)

# RECONSTRUCTION OF SCOUTING IN INDIA

—:o:—

## A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

BY DR. J. D. SAMPATKUMARAN.

Of recent years the attention of the Scouters has been focussed on the rise of the "Volunteers" and the "Vanarsena" movements and their possible effect on the future of Scouting in India. If the present trend of antagonism is prolonged into the future, there is bound to be a decided decline in Scouting in the course of a few years.

As matters stand, the drop in the number of Scouts that followed the rise of the two movements which are absolutely patriotic shows that the position of Scouting cannot but be deplored. Though Scouting has its garb of foreign element, the spirit and the mode of training boys in hardihood and self-reliance is not, in the least foreign to India which is a land of saints, martyrs, pioneers and peace-makers. Anyway it is impossible to weigh the advantages and disadvantages very accurately, nor would it serve much purpose to attempt an extensive analysis of these.

**RIGHT KIND OF TRAINING ESSENTIAL**

The important thing is to consider the relation of the present with the future, rather than the past. The most desirable situation would be, therefore, to evolve the right kind of training to be given to the boys and youths of this country. To have Scouting, as is laid down in "Scouting for Boys" by Sir Robert Baden Powell, is to invite public criticism; to have the Volunteer and the Vanarsena Movements is to invite one-sided training. Therefore the thing which bears on my present thesis is that Scouting must be adapted in such a way—remodelled in such a way, that it suits Indian conditions as best as possible, without giving any room for any miscarriage of the noble task of training the youths and boys of our mother-land. Obviously if such a reconstruction were to take place where the boy's patriotic zeal is not wounded but encouraged in the right way and side by side other useful training of Scout craft is given the movement will have a wide-spread appreciation. It is inconceivable how we can force our boys to two kinds of loyalties. This question has wrenched and shaken the very foundation of Scouting in India. But I should say that love of one's country and love for humanitarian service must enter into the very texture of this movement.

**WANTED FAR-SIGHTED POLICY**

There must be a certain amount of weeding in the present system of Scouting since the requirements and the time are such. Every one is aware that at the present juncture India is facing a great problem of becoming a free nation and when such is the case it would be folly to misguide the spirit the boys and youths.

If we are to avoid the evils of such methods we shall have to consider these problems thoughtfully and in the proper time. If we are to give these things adequate consideration, we should know some things we do not know and provide some things we do not have. For one thing we should know how best we can strive to make this movement a really worthy one for the condition in India—our motherland. We cannot leave this to chance. We know what happens when matters of national importance are left to chance. If we leave it to chance it merely proves that we do not think and we can plead guilty to that indictment. Let us admit that the law of give and take is still available to us and let us take steps to keep the movement as efficient and useful to the country as possible. I am convinced that the co-operation of the national movements and scouters along this line may keep us out of some of the difficulties which beset us now.

To bring about the desired result will take some time, and I shall therefore endeavour in this article to give a few hints to the large number of my Indian brother Scouters, as how well they can keep pace with the time.

I fully realize the importance of the different stages of training afforded in scouting as far as the individuals are concerned, but at the same time I have to emphasize that the present mode of doing service to mankind should be

(Continued on Page 7.)

## *NOTES OF THE D...*

**Moulvi Yakub's "Call"**

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub M... A., ex-President of the Legislati... Assembly and Honorary Secreta... of the All-India Muslim League has again issued one of his pe... riodical statements to the Press. He has assumed the role of a good man solemnly deprecating recalcitrance. But it does no... befit him, or rather, it is the ro... that is the unfortunate and in... nocent victim. It is easy to cr... ticise all and sundry in the pr... per there-there-children manne... specially because lack of convi... tions necessarily implies absen... of the courage and energy of con... victions. But what justificatio... has Moulvi Md. Yakub to inflic... himself on the public?

**A Ridiculous Suggestion**

He supplies the answer whic... is both amusing and irritatin... He seeks to dignify the preser... All-India Muslim League to th... position of a High Contractin... Party when all that it can boas... of is that it ceased to exist lon... ago and that it has an Honorar... Secretary, whom it richly deserve... We do not object to Mr. Yakub... unfortunate effort to act th... Peace-maker. But we are a litt... astonished that he should dra... out a dead institution. We ha... expected even Moulvi Mahome... Yakub to realise the ridiculou... ness of it.

**Mr. Rajah Vindicates Himself.**

Mr. M. C. Rajah—Rao Bahadu... M.L.A. and member of the Simo... Committee—is as enthusiastic champion of the so-called d... pressed classes as the loude... communalists are of the differen... communities. Speaking at th... Ramnad District Adi-Dravid... Conference on May 22 he warne... and threatened Mahatma Gandh... in a manner that is now quit... familiar. He "emphasised th... importance of separate electo... ates" and he also said... "Gandhiji should not g... to the Round Table Con... ference without settling the de... pressed classes question or orga... nising securities to prevent 'th... caste-proud' Hindus from oppress... ing the depressed classes." Mr... Rajah has probably very goo... reasons for ignoring what is ob... vious: that no guarantee against... oppression by 'caste-proud' Hin... dus can be more effective than... Joint Electorates based on Adul... Suffrage. But we sympathise... with the depressed classes who... are the unfortunate victims of... Mr. Rajah's very good reasons.

**A case for Boycott**

"How to compete with Foreign Cloth" is the title of a very recent publication by Mr. M. P... Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and the author of "Indian Cotton Textile Industry." The book (Published by the Book Company, Ltd., College Square, Calcutta, pages 123, price Rs. 3 As 3, including postage) is an able study of the position of handspinning, handweaving and cotton mills in the economics of cloth production of India and contains an appreciative foreword by Acharya P. C. Ray. With a wealth of facts, figures and arguments the author shows that it is quite possible to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth with the help of Indian charkhas, handlooms and mills. The book contains about a dozen statistical tables and a fairly full bibliography on the subject. We whole heartedly endorse the author's exhortation that "spinning wheel in every home and a colony or group of handlooms in every village should be the formula of the new dispensation in India." The price of the book is too high.

**An Irish-American's Forecast**

It is said that the spectator sometimes sees more of the game than the player. And the "Irish World" of New York has perhaps an instinctive knowledge of English diplomacy in India. That paper makes the following forecast of the result of the R.T. Conference:—"We think we can with a fair amount of accuracy predict just what will happen in London a few months from now. Gandhi will be given a royal welcome. He may be as modest, as retiring and as frugal as he wishes, but he will never-the-less be the recipient of wild public acclaim from the moment he sets foot on English mud. There will, too, be the official receptions at which the Indian leaders will be the centre of attraction. There will be official banquets, which Gandhi may decline to attend. Then, when all the laudation has been attended to, Gandhi and his comrades will be conducted into the conference chamber, and in smooth English accents appealed to, resoned with, cajoled, flattered, threatened, if need be. Finally, he will be given a few small concessions each one of which will be hailed by the English press as a great victory for India and Gandhi, and sent home empty-handed, so far as any real freedom for India is concerned." If things should turn out that way this time, it will not be the end, but the beginning of the end.

## OFFER OF COMPROMISE TERMS TO NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

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### Meeting At Ansari's House To Consider Bhopal Conversations.

LAHORE, May 26.

It is reliably understood that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference at its meeting on Sunday drafted a compromise which will be offered to the Nationalist Muslims at a meeting to be arranged later.

If the Nationalists accept the compromise, differences between the two sections of Muslims would be patched up. The resolution wired earlier was the former demand of the Conference which was merely reiterated at the meeting.—A.P.

**NATIONALIST MUSLIM MEETING.**

LUCKNOW, May 26.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Nationalist Party will meet at Dr. Ansari's house at Delhi at 6 p.m. on May 29 to consider the conversations which took place at Bhopal.—A.P.

**CONGRESS AVERTS TROUBLE AT CAWNPORE**

CAWNPORE, May 26.

The Moharrum processionists insisted yesterday on the removal of a signoboard of the Gandhi Sevasamithi hanging across Badhshahinaka Road while taking their Tazia.

The Hindus objected on the ground that the wire from which the signboard was hanging was at a greater height than the electric wires which crossed the road nearby.

While the procession was returning Pundit Sunderlal, Secretary of the Congress Enquiry Committee insisted on the removal of the signboard. The Hindus yielded thought they strongly resented the Congress intervention.

Mr. Lalbehari Sevaram, a silver merchant of Sarafa has received an anonymous letter threatening to set his shop on fire. The authorities are making enquiries.—A.P.

**PEACEFUL MOHARRAM IN CAWNPORE.**

CAWNPORE, May 26.

To-day Muharram procession passed off quietly. Pandit Sunderlal, Mr. Manzar Ali, Mr. Sokhta Jang Bahadur, Principal Chatterjee and other Congress leaders and leading citizens accompanied the procession.—A. P.

## GIRLS PROTECT POLICE AT CHIRNER

### Story Of Hand-Cuffs On Prisoners

The allegation that the police tried to fabricate evidence to show that Mr. Joshi, the mamlatdar, was killed by the people during the forest satyagraha at Chirner on September 25 was denied by an armed constable who was cross-examined when the Chirner Shooting Case resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Session Judge, Thana, on Tuesday.

Shantaram Mahamadev Savant, an armed constable, who was an eye-witness to the events at Chirner on September 25 cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar stated that Inspector Patil gave the police no instructions as to how they should behave towards the people during the satyagraha.

BANDOBUST AND LATHIES

Do you know why you were taken to Chirner on that day? We were taken there to keep "bandobust."

You were taken there because you had lathies? Yes.

What has the lathi to do with keeping "bandobust"? Witness said that there was no occasion to use lathi. To another question put by Mr. Rege witness denied that the police tried to fabricate evidence to show that the mamlatdar Mr. Joshi was killed by the people.

GIRLS PROTECT POLICE.

Krishna Ananat Savant, a police constable, examined for the prosecution pointed out accused Gupte and Khare as being the persons who were inciting the people to cut down trees.

The police made a number of arrests and as the arrested persons were being marched down a large crowd surrounded the police party and they were shouting "Kill the police." Thereupon Inspector Patil ordered the arrested persons to be handcuffed.

After some time the Mamlatdar came up to the place and the crowds were demanding that the handcuffs should be removed, or all of them must be put under arrest. The Mamlatdar agreed to the removal of the handcuffs provided the crowds dispersed. The handcuffs were accordingly removed.

GIRLS PROTEST POLICE

Proceeding witness said that the Police party passed through a cordon formed by some workers including girls. Hardly had they passed the cordon than the Police Patil of Chirner was attacked by crowds and simultaneously stones were thrown at the Police. Witness was hit by a stone on the head and another on the nose. The crowds dragged the Police Inspector in one direction. As there was severe stone throwing the Major Havaldar asked the Police to save themselves, whereupon fire was opened.

Witness was only armed with a lathi. The Police were being pursued and they fired upon the crowds now and then. On reaching the Chirner village, the Police took shelter in the chhavdi but even here there was some stone throwing. The Police were forced to open fire here also. Witness was in the Civil Hospital for over a month for the treatment of his injuries.

POLICE SAVE THEMSELVES.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar the witness stated that the assailant who threw stones at him was in a crowd of about 5,000 people. Witness bled profusely from the injuries he received and his clothes were smeared with blood. He did not remember whether a panchnama was made about his injuries. The injured Policemen were not taken to the brook for giving them water. The concern of the Police was first to save their lives.

Witness denied that the crowds attacked the police party only after the firing was opened and said that there was severe stone-throwing before the firing.

The court then adjourned till Wednesday.

## BAPAT EMULATES FRONTIER GANDHI.

(Continued from page 1.)

selves. What he enlisted such an army he would ocer it at the feet of Gandhiji to make whatever use he liked to do of it.

NO FAITH IN ARGUMENT.

He had no faith in the discussion that was now going on for evolving a constitution for India. He did not like it for the simple reason that it was the right of Indians to decide themselves as to what form of Government they should have for their country and there was no reason why the British people should be consulted. He wanted Indians to sit together and draw up a constitution themselves. Of course the communal problem was standing in their way but in the opinion of the speaker it was not impossible to solve it. He appealed to the Sanatani Hindus who formed the majority to take a broad view and to show the spirit of sacrifice which was the essence of Hinduism and give the minorities all that they wanted and to be satisfied with what was left. He appealed to the big leaders as it was more for them to solve the problem.

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Bapat made an interesting suggestion. He said that the future Indian constitution should be a Republic comprising British India and the Indian States. In order to solve the communal problem the Indian people should be divided into the following ten groups: (1) Muslims; (2) Christians; (3) Jews; (4) Parsis; (These represented the non-Indian religions), (5) All-Hinuds (The so-called untouchables and depressed classes); (6) Sikhs; (7) Jains; (8) New sects like Arya Samajists and others among the Hindus; (9) Atheists and (10) Sanatani Hindus and it should be provided in the constitutiton that the first ten presidents of the Indian Republic should be in this respectiv order. The tenure of office of the president should be four years and at the end of forty years when all those groups had one chance each of a president the constitution should be revised.

## REDUCTION IN STATE WAGE & SALARIES

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### Dispute In Japan Getting Critical

**OFFICIALS RESENT WHILE MASSES APPROVE OF PROJECT**

LONDON, May 25.

Tokio.—The dispute, with regard to the Government proposal to cut the State wage and salaries up to 20 per cent, is rapidly becoming critical. Officials of nearly all Government Departments including even the Foreign Office, but excluding the Navy and Army, have now petitioned against the cut and many of them have threatened to resign. Railwaymen threatened to strike in sympathy, but it is announced that leaders of railwaymen after interview with the Minister of Communications have reached an agreement subject to certain conditions. It is gathered that these abandoned their intention to resign provided the Minister obtained the Cabinet's consent to certain requests including the undertaking that there would be no reductions in the personnel.

Although Government departments are almost unanimously opposed to the cut, mass meetings held in towns and villages throughout Japan and also in Tokio in the afternoon passed resolutions in favour of the project, probably owing to the fact that long depression has resulted in the incomes of farmers and rural communities being greatly reduced. These classes consequently resent the comparatively high income of officials.—Reuter.

Mr. M. C. Rajah who was a member of the Indian Statutory Committee who presided over the Ramnad Dist. Adi. Dravida Conference, Madras.

## 'REAL' GRIEVANCES OF ADI-DRAVIDAS

—:o:—

### Mr. M. C. Raja Demands 'Securities'

RAMNAD, May 22.
(By Mail.)

Presiding over the Ramnad District Adi-Dravida Conference today Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja, M.L.A., after referring to the various disabilities under which the depressed classes were suffering, expressed the opinion that the grievances of the Adi-Dravidas were more real than those of Muslims, and added that so far as Mr. Gandhi was concerned, he should not go to the Round Table Conference without settling the depressed classes question or organising securities to prevent "The Caste-Proud" Hindus from oppressing the depressed classes. He added that if Mr. Gandhi went to London without doing anything of the kind, he should be clearly told that he did not represent the whole of India, since the depressed classes, who formed about 1/6th of the population, would not look upon him as their defender against the Hindu majority. This view of the matter would be brought home to Mr. Gandhi, and in the event of his not taking the necessary measures to check the caste Hindus, it should be brought to the notice of disinterested friends of India like Mr. Isac Foot and Mr. Fenner Brockway.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Proceeding, Mr. Raja emphasised the importance of separate electorates for depressed classes being embodied in the new constitution.

Concluding, he urged the community to organise itself effectively and added. "In Lord Willingdon we have a sympathetic Viceroy who knows only too well how real our grievances are, and if only we represent our case to him, I am sure His Excellency will see that our interests are not ignored or sacrificed in the disposition and distribution of powers coming in the wake of the reconstituted Government of India.—A. P.

## CASE AGAINST SGT. MACKENZIE

—:o:—

### Magistrate Khandalawala In The Witness Box

### JUDGMENT TO-DAY

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawâla Presidency Magistrate Third Court gave evidence before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday in the case in which Sergeant Mackenzie and police constable Vichare are charged under Section 509 for insulting the modesty of Miss Leila Syed in the Esplanade police lock-up on the night of October 26 last year.

After Mr. Khandalawala was examined a reporter of the "Times of India" was also examined.

Judgment will be delivered today.

### Echo Of The Conversion Of A Hindu Lady To Islam.

Some time ago one Hasumatibai, daughter of Chhabildas Manekla Vakil, a practising pleader of Broach, and wife of Vaikuntnlal I Munim of Bombay made a declaration before the Presidency Magistrate at Bombay to the effec, that of her own free will she had embrached Islam. She also gave notices to her husband about her conversion, and informed him that as a Muslim she could no longer remain with him as his wife. Subsequently the lady's husband filed a complaint in the 4th Presidency Magistrate's court under section 363, 114 and 498 against her and three others. One of the three is a Muhammadan and the two others are the complainants' own brothers. The learned Presidency Magistrate ordered only notices to be issued. The husband filed a complaint also in Broach under sections 498, 420 and 114 and succeeded in getting search warrants and warrants of arrest issued against the above four persons by the Subdivisional Magistrate. The hearing of this case took place on the 23rd instant Mr. Moosaji E. Patel, Advocate High Court, a practising lawyer of Bombay appeared for Mr. Dawood M. Narsinh and Mr. Nanavaty, a practising lawyer of Surat appeared on behalf of Mr. Ramniklal I. Munim, a brother of the complainant. As two of the accused, the lady and the complainant's other brother, could not be served the case was adjourned to 5th June 1931.

It is understood that the defence intend to move the Bombay High Court for transfer of the said case from Broach to one of the Presidency Magistrates' courts in Bombay on the contention that Broach Court has no territorial jurisdiction to try this case.

## MAHATMA GANDHI AT MUTTRA

### Complaint Against Police

(From A Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, May 24.

On his way from Nainital to Borsad Mahatma Gandhi had to stay for 4 hours at Muttra to catch the Frontier Mail. There was a huge crowd of people at both Muttra Cantonment and Muttra Junction to greet him. Arrangement for his stay was made at the Junction. The office-bearers of the Local Congress Committee availed themselves of this opportunity to put before Mahatmaji the facts relating to the police in the village of Bijhari, where three motor lorries full of armed police constables had made a raid on the 20th inst., and arrested five Congressmen under Section 107.

When the case was taken up in the court on the 22nd inst., 9 more persons offered themselves for the arrest. All the 14 persons arrested so far are Congress workers. Mahatmaji went through all the papers connected with the affair. In the short speech which he delivered at the station, he made reference to this incident. While departing he consented to talk to the men and women of the Bijhari, who had specially come down to lay their grievances before him. Mahatmaji assured these panic-stricken people that he would write to the Government and would do everything to give them relief. He advised that on their part they should do nothing that might go against the spirit of the Truce.

It is learnt that Mahatmaji has written a letter to the Government of India regarding the Bijhari affairs.

The first formal meeting of the Reception Committee of the Second All-India Aryan Congress to be held this year at bareilly during the Dashra and Diwali holidays was held on 24th. inst. Dr. Shyam Swarup Satyvrata is appointed Chairman, and L. Ganga Ram (Delhi) and Babu Dwarka Prasad Vakil aBnd Srimati Lakshmi Devi, Vice-Chairman.

## SIR C. V. RAMAN & INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

### A Press Report Contradicted.

The Ooty correspondent of "Hindu" wiring to the paper on May 23, says:—

"The appointment of Dr. C. V. Raman, reported recently in a Madras contemporary, to the Directorship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, I am told by a high authority connected with the Institute, is too premature. The vacancy is expected to arise only in November next year and an elaborate procedure is prescribed for this appointment. The applications are to be invited both in India and England and

Sir C. V. RAMAN.

the respective committees exchange notes as to the suitable nominees and make recommendations to the Council of the Institute whose final selection is subject to the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy. In these circumstances the news item in question is held in informed circles to be nothing more than wish being father to the thought."

(The contradiction is with reference to a telegram from Ootacamund appearing in Anglo-Indian newspapers that Sir C. V. Raman, the eminent scientist, will be appointed Director of the Indian Institute of Science).

### "THE RED KUNKUM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have advocated the use of "red Kumkum" mark on the forehead by the widows in to-day's leader. Once before in one of your short leaders you had done the same.

I do not think there is any merit in it. Nor is the cause of the widows going to advance by Kumkum mark. It is the change of heart in the society that needed for which there needs to be education and more of education of the right sort both male and female.

Every educated man in an examination answers that the cause of eclipse is the position of earth in relation to sun or moon. Yet what a large number of them take a purificatory bath after an eclipse. It is hypocrisy in every day life that is the root cause of social evils. And it will continue till Rationalism can assert itself Referring again to Kumkum mark, why not the non-widows give up the practice. Already a large number of educated Indian men have stopped using their caste marks and the practice is growing. Cannot women follow the practice of their brothers?—Yours, etc.,

B. V. VED.

### THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SCOUTING IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

abbandoned and the following suggestions adopted.

GO TO THE VILLAGES

Instead of making Scouts parade in cities and towns with their ambulance kit, instead of patroling in 'Jatras' and festivals with the fond hope of attending to accidents, which to my twelve years experience, is inappreciable. I suggest that Scouts be made in right earnest, in right spirit and right way to get into the very heart and soul of this country—and that is the village and the hamlet. It is not for attending to accidents that one should proceed there, it is not for sight-seeing that one should visit the village, but to do constructive work which will help to uplift ignorant and down-trodden masses. It is in the village that the business of accident-hunting goes into the limbo of oblivion since you are brought face to face with facts.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Now the question will naturally arise as to what are the means and modes to be adopted. In my own humble way I suggest that the following campaigns be undertaken with the Saluting of our National Flag. It is possible that some troops may take all the campaigns in hand but it is in the fitness of things that each troop specialise in one particular kind of rural upliftment.

Briefly the following are the Campaigns which troops should undertake to carry on to the best of their ability in the rural parts.

i. Public Health Campaign.
ii. Cottage Industry Campaign.
iii. Agriculture and Live stock campaign.
iv. Educational Campaign.

I. Public Health Campaign:—The villagers must be taught, with demonstrations whenrvee possible, the unique importance of the principles and practice of Hygiene and preventive medicine. In a campaign of this type the Scouts must have the support and sympathy of the local medical man who can assist them and under whose direction they can conduct the work.

II. Cottage Industry Campaign:—The villagers must be taught and encouraged to take up weaving, spinning and other handicraft which will suit the conditions of the locality. Here also experts' help and guidance must be sought for and under their advice work should be carried on.

III. Agricultural and live stock Campaign:—The latest developments in this branch of human knowledge must be brought home to the rustic. Regarding live-stock something about breeding and the contagious diseases the animal body is heir to, must be taught. Help from Agricultural Officers and Veterinary Surgeons must be sought for.

VI. Education Campaign:—Youngsters and such as can afford time must be encouraged to learn their mother-tongue and Hindi which will be the Lingua-Franca of India. The villagers must also be enlightened about the present situation of the world—political, economical and commercial.

The above campaigns can be easily undertaken on Saturdays, Sundays and on all Holidays. Spending a couple of hours in a village cannot be considered as a waste when the problem of alleviating the suffering of Indian masses is considered. The abovementioned campaigns serve only as a model of work for us in store and it is left free to Scout Masters to achieve progress in their own way. Love of country and Love for humanitarian service must enter into the very core of the movement, for it is then that this movement can ever pervade the whole of Bharata Khanda.

In conclusion I have to say that just as molten metal has to submit to whatever limitation the mould it is poured into imposes, Scouting also to gain reception in India must adopt itself to receptivities. For such of the Scouters who think that this suggestion is a 'big straw', let me say that this straw shows the direction of the current in which they have got to move.

### FOLLOW JAPAN'S EXAMPLE

(Continued from page 6.)

into limited monarchies with Parliamentary Government if you are not capable of the highest sacrifice like the Barons of Japan, nor capable of establishing group federations of the popular type, as a third best.

I may humbly draw your attention to another class of State politicians who believe in annexation, irrespective of republicanism. They say that you are spending not less than 25 crores of your Ryots' hard-earned money on your civil lists as there are nearly 600 of you who are mostly treating their States as estates and not as States. Similarly you are spending crores of rupees in maintaining effete and ineffectual obsolete armies which cannot stand even for two minutes in modern warfare. The cost of these armies will come to about 20 to 25 crores. So, according to them, nearly 40 to 50 crores are merely wasted and if your States were annexed the Nation will save this huge sum every year which may be spent in nation-building activities for your people or which may help in reducing the burden of taxation on them. If you refuse to reduce your expenditure on your person and the royal families substantially and bring it down to such a level that none of you gets more than one per cent in case of revenues of a crore and more and not more than five per cent in case of a revenue less than a crore according to a graduated decreasing scale and if you also refuse to abolish these obsolete armies and replace them by citizen militias with up-to-date military training, arms and equipment, the case of the annexionists becomes unanswerable and your future becomes dark indeed. If you cannot improve your armies you ought to cease to waste the revenues of the States on them. Whatever view you may take, you cannot help coming to the conclusion that the peoples of your States should not be in a worse position than those of the adjoining British Districts as regards the burden of land revenue, land rights, terms of settlement, income-tax, forced labour, representative institutions, responsible government, reign of law, justice, fundamental rights of citizenship etc., Yours very existence depends upon putting your subjects on a par with British Indian citizens, in these matters.

NO HEREDITARY DICTATORS.

Some of you may be flattering themselves that this is an age of dictators like Mussolini and Lenin, but they forget that both of them have come from the people and have never inherited power like them. Dictators are made of sterner stuff, and there can never be a hereditary line of dictators. Federation or no federation, the days of autocracy are numbered, and. I appeal to you to do gracefully and with a spirit of self-sacrific what you will be forced to do unwillingly and ungracefully.

I beg to remain,
Dear Princes,
Your best well-wisher,
CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR,
Editor, "Nava Gujarat".

## A GRIM TRAGEDY OF LYBIAN DESERT

—:o:—

### Women & Children Of Beduin Refugees Die Of Hunger, Thirst And Exhaustion.

### BANDS OF HALF-DEMENTED ARABS RESCUED IN TIME

LONDON, May 26.

Cairo.—Bones of women, children, horses and camels strewn over the Lybian desert, and the timely rescue by an Englishman of bands of half-demented Arabs have just revealed a harrowing trek, across the desert, of numerous Beduin refugees from a Kufra oasis which the Italians had captured at the end of January. Without the heroic determination of Mr. P. A. Clayton, head of the Egyptian Desert Survey party, who has been recommended for the award of the Meritorious Medal, few would have survived.

Mr. Clayton, at the end of February, set out to pick up the broken-down car of the explorer Major Bagnold and found a party of starving Beduins squatting near the car. He learned that three other exhausted parties were wandering aimlessly. Horses and camels had been eaten and women and children unable to keep up had dropped and were left to vultures. Their sufferings can be imagined by the refugees' absolutely raw feet.

The number of victims has not been ascertained, but the last party to be rescued consisted of 19 out of the original 42.—Reuter.


**WHY PAY MORE TAX?**

WHEN YOUR DIFFICULTIES ARE SOLVED WITHOUT ANY BOTHERATION.

Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinarystaff, however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Donot, therefore, hesitate to consult

**MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL**

Income Tax Experts, 6, Ravelin Street, Sukhadvala Building Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22560

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## YOUR BABY'S HEALTH

during the first five years needs every care and attention. Y O U CAN'T TRIFLE WITH THE PROBLEM.
Just as the baby needs pure air and food, so does it need a pure and SCIENTIFIC tonic that would lie lightly on its tender stomach, build its bone and muscle, enrich its blood, correct its organs and not only prevent onslaughts of disease, but also cure any lurking disease.

BABY'S Juvenol

containing Calcium Phosphorous and Writaglia (Rosebay) in an unrivalled combination with other harmless but potent medicinal herbs and roots, is a product evolved out of years of medical research and designed most effectively to function as a

**Baby's Elixir Unique**

Endorsed by medical opinion and prepared under the direction of a qualified medical man, it makes as safe a preparation as you can try with absolute confidence and watch its wonderful results.

**It Costs You Only Rs. 2**
POST FREE.
**for a month's treatment!**

Ask your Chemist or write to the Sole Agents:
**PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY**
(B. C. Dept.)
HARARWALLA BUILDING,
Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.



## BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A. M.D.H. &L.
Parabatipur, E. B. R. Bengal.


## FOREIGN PRODUCE-MARKETS.

Bombay, May 26.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
May del. 32-1/4 up 1/4
July del. 58-3/8 down 1/8
Sept. del 58 down 1/2
NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 114 unchanged.
Sept. 122 unchanged.
Dec. 131 unchanged.
Market quiet.
WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago.)
"Prices declined on favourable weather in North-West, liquidation and on realising. Closed barely steady."

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Bawdwin Mine. The General Manager reports the following development:—The Chinaman Orebody No. 8 Level has been crosscut West at 1,438 South.

| From | To | Silver |
|---|---|---|
| 40 feet | 52-1/2 feet | 17.2 ozs. |
| 71 feet | 92-1/2 feet | [illegible] ozs. |
| Lead | Zinc | Copper |
| 11.6 p.c. | 10.5 p.c. | nil. |
| 38.7 p.c. | 10 p.c. | 0.11 p.c. |

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York May 25.
Demand Bills 486.34.

COFFEE
NEW YORK MARKET
New York May 25.
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Spot 6.
The rest of all London and Liverpool markets are closed today, 25th May 1931.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, May 26.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 21 | 3 | 6 |
| Mint Gold, 1st Settlement | 21 | 3 | 6 |
| Mint Gold 2nd Settlement | 21 | 3 | 9 |
| Silver, Ready | 42 | 12 | 0 |
| Silver, 1st Settlement | 42 | 7 | 0 |
| Silver, 2nd Settlement | 41 | 14 | 0 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 26.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 61-14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cnt Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/15
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/13
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/15
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8.
FORWARD RATES.
2nd June settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 61/14/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101.
Tone of Market:—Easy.

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 26.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | 2 Days | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khondesh | 150 | 316,267 |
| Central India | 441 | 316,438 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 60 | 163,629 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 321 | 82,306 |
| Berar | 282 | 565,686 |
| Central Provinces | 62 | 361,917 |
| Total Oomras | 1,316 | 1,806,243 |
| Dholera | 1,501 | 203,662 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 224 | 89,460 |
| Rajputana | 152 | 42,751 |
| Sind-Punjab | 116 | 114,145 |
| Broach | 640 | 287,525 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 331 | 61,420 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 104 | 30,183 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 24 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | 26,321 |
| Persian | 31 | 356 |
| American | ... | 79,658 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,371 | 236,704 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 190 |
| Total | 5,786 | 2,978,467 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 14th May
in full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 270 | 510,710 |
| Japan & China | 4.866 | 1,399,672 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 18,247 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 161,001 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan | ... | 67,889 |
| Total | 5,136 | 2,157,319 |

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 26.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 150 |
| Central India | 441 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 60 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 321 |
| Berar | 282 |
| Central Provinces | 62 |
| Dhollera | 1,501 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 224 |
| Rajputana | 152 |
| Sind-Punjab | 116 |
| Broach | 640 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 331 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 104 |
| Persians | 31 |
| Egyptians | 171 |
| East Africans | 1,200 |
| Cotton | 5,786 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 1,690 |
| Linseed | 11,364 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds | 138 |
| Gingellyseeds | 176 |
| Poppyseeds | 143 |
| Groundnuts | 10,362 |
| Castorseeds | 7,073 |
| Rice | 52,29 |
| Myrabollams | 1,766 |
| Cottonseeds | 8,782 |
| Gram | 982 |
| Joowar | 8,718 |
| Barley | 290 |
| Bajree | 473 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 878 |

## THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN.
Bombay, May 26.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 379/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/- per ton.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

## Merciless Selling By Bears.

## BULLS COMPLETLY ROUTED

## Stocks Weak And Weather Favourable.

American Cotton prices are rapidly decline in sympathy with the weakness of stocks. Values of stocks are declining owing to losses in mill accounts. Mills are losing owing to smaller sales and high cost of production. The decline in demand of cloth is due to decreased buying. Buying power has declined owing heavy slump in the prices of commodities. The slowness of industrial cost reduction, is reducing share values. This is the main point of weakness.

Bombay, May 26.

Yesterday there was impressive selling by powerful Bear operators and prices experienced another rude Jerk of 26 points. The ardent bulls have no nerves to hold on their purchases and there is a flood of sellers. Favourable weather is also responsible for the prevailing bearish sentiment. There is no end to the decline and one wonders how to view the situation The statistical posttion or the development in the last two days do not justify the fall of 1/2 cent that is recorded. However when nervous feeling overtakes speculative markets, as a rule operators do not care to look upon the level of prices. A decline of half a cent at a price level of 9 cent has a different meaning their at a level of 15 cent. The new crop is even completely planted and there are no arrivals. The market was able enough to hold larger visible supply at a higher level only a few months. The whole structure of cotton has collapsed by the action of the organised bear cliques. Even the Farm Board is challanged? There is nothing in the general situation to check further declines except technical readjustment of oversold condition. For a sustained improvement there must be material improvement in trade demand or advsrse crop factor. neither of which give any hope to develope at the moment. Hewover if all Bulls are routed, who will absorb the offerings of bears? Bears shall have to become bulls.

The New York Cotton futures market at a decline of 10 points and owing to persisted selling a further break of 17 points was recorded. During the last hour the market ruled rather steady, owing to absence of selling orders and the market closed at a net decline of 26 to 27 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 8.75c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and prices declined 19 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 19 points to 8.52c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was closed yesterday and due to open to-day at a decline of 29 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton continues to be in fair request on the Liverpool raw cotton market, but prices for most descriptions show a further decline. In the Futures section, quotations steadily declined practicaly throughout the week. News received about weather conditions has had very little effect on the market, but has brought out further selling by the Continent and long liquidation. The market is still in a very unsettled condition.

In the Egyptian section Sakels have displayed a steadier tendency than Americans owing to stronger advices being received from Alexandria.

REUTER'S MANCHERTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: Although a fair amount of enquiry has again been received, offers have still mostly been unworkable and the general turnover remains unsatisfactory. The large consuming centres show no disposition to operate beyond the merest trifles. Some quarters, however, report that more interest is being displayed on South American account.

Yarns: The demand for yarns has shown no signs of improvement. A moderate number of enquiries has come to hand for certain American qualities but apparently these have been mostly of a price-testing, nature.

In the Egyptian section also demand is still unbrisk.

PANIC IN COTTON.

Messrs. This, Smith and Co. State:—

Complete demoralization of Wall Street is causing a panic in cotton prices, notwithstanding the continuance of low temperatures and cool weather. After such a drastic decline reactions are likely as this week's weather report should be somewhat unfavourable but in view of the predominating bearish feeling in trade circles in America, we adhere to our opinion to keep aloof from the market until confidence is again restored.

BUREAU REPORTS.

Mr. W. F. Callander, the Chairman of the U. S. A. Crop Reporting Board has announced new important changes in forecasting of the American Cotton Crop this season.

The "cotton" and "par" figures which the board has used for a number of years will be largely discarded, and that other methods of forecasting the probable crop will be issued.

The new system represents practically a completely departure from the methods employed in all previous years, with the exception of the last two. It takes into account th probable damage done by the boll weevil, and as the system is only known to the Government officials, the private firms and agencies which issue estimates of the crop will find it very difficult, if not wellnigh impossible, to base their estimates so as to approximate to the official Government figures.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest 8.89—10.
Lowest 8.73—26.
N. Y. October Highest 9.25 (Opening).
Lowest 9.08 (1.35 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from the Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables, stock market dominating factor. Wall Street New Orleans Continent selling. Weather improved.

New York.—Long liquidation. Weakness stocks. Crop advices favourable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

8-44 p.m.—New York.—Considerable foreign Wall Street long liquidation, only demand limits down.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market opened weak on a favourable weather and declined further on weakness of Wall St. and on liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS:

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 4.60.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 168 equal to 3.82.

Difference 87 pts. equal to Rs. 38.

New York July (Close) 8.73 equal to 4.36.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 168 equal to 3.82.

Difference 54 pts. equal to Rs. 23.

Liverpool—New York.
(At N. Y. close and L'pool due)
July 65, October 54 (American points).


## THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipients of many Gold Medals and thousands of certificates from Maharajas, Rajahs and other Gentlemen of Position. For casting one Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation on one horoscope for full life Rs. 5, in writing Rs. 20. Annual life reading monthly: Rs. 5; Weekly Rs. 10. For three questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 8. (Horoscope, date and time of birth or writing time required). Write to or call at:—
**Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, 218, Mint St. MADRAS.**



# YOU WILL SAY

**it is Delightful and feel it is Pleasant!**
By material, make and finish in quality, excellence and value

## Dralle's MALATINE
**Glycerine SOAP**

Will appeal to you as the most acceptable soap.

Its make is so refined that it is par excellence.
Its lasting quality is its crowning glory.
It serves as well when it is thin as paper as on the first—day full of the real "soapy" quality.

SOLD AT ALL STORES.

SOLE AGENT:
**A. V. R. A. ADYCAPPA CHETTY**
191, Princess Street, Bombay 2.


NEW YORK—Noon Call.
New York May 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 8.85 |
| October | 9.21 |
| January | 9.54 |

NEW YORK COTTON
New York May 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 8.73—26 |
| October | 9.08—27 |
| December | 9.30—25 |
| January | 9.42—26 |
| March | 9.60—27 |
| Middling Spot | 8.75—25 |
| July | 8.77—19 |

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
New York May 25.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

THROUGHOUT THE BODY fine nerve-fibres connect the main nerve-cells (brain and spinal cord) with the various organs. On this intricate "telephone system" our health depends. Weakness of the nerve-cells means bad transmission of nerve impulses and may become apparent in a number of complaints; nervousness, bad digestion, fatigue and sleeplessness.

Give your nerves new strength and vitality. You can—with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the nerves the exact proportion of those elements—glycero-phosphate and albumin—from which new nerve-strength is derived. Sanatogen will quickly conquer nerve-weakness and all its consequences. It will insure perfect health, sound sleep and good digestion. Sanatogen is a food and not a drug, it must do you good because, as a famous physician states: "Sanatogen goes to the very core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a lasting fabric of health."

Sanatogen strengthens those nerves which regulate the digestion.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and observe the remarkable effect it will have on your health.

SANATOGEN

*The True Tonic-Food*

*Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars*



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THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD, SPERMATORRHOEA, LOW VITALITY, etc., etc. Act like Magic. Increase Memory, Nerve Power, Brain Power and Retentive Power, etc. Try them and you will be astonished. Price Rs. 2 per Phial. V. P. Extra.
G. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.
Agent:—L. P. HALDAR, 16-A, Sleater Road, Bombay No. 7.


# AUTHORITIES IN FORCE BUT NO SAFETY FOR THE "COLOURED"

—:o:—

## How The White Mob Bullies The Small Negro Element.

Mr. William Pickens writes in the "Nation" of New York:

A lynching took place in Marion, Indiana, on August 7, 1930. The victims were two Negroes charged with murder; there was also what seems to have been a false charge of rape, which served to win sympathy for the lynchers. The two men were in jail and would have been fully punished by the State.

The trial of the second of the half-dozen or so men who were indicted for the lynching was in progress in the last week of February, 1931. And it was astonishing to see and feel the mob atmosphere that still prevailed nearly seven months after the murder. The first member of the mob to be tried had been acquitted by the jury in twenty minutes. Again the second, Charles Lennon, there was enough evidence to hang ten men. Seven reputable citizens, including the sheriff from whom the prisoners had been taken, the chief of police, and two reporters of the two local papers, had definitely identified Lennon as the man who had swung the sledg hammer to break down the jail doors. And an eighth witness, who did not know him by name, described him exactly as the other seven had described him. Moreover, the witnesses for te defendant included his wife, his mother-in-law, his brother-in-law, and a "good friend," in whose testimony the prosecution pointed out many discrepancies and some absolute lies.

### "A HARD-FACED LOT."

But it was plain that the mob spirit was dominating the trial and the court. Men who had been members of the mob packed the auditorium to the corridors, hundreds of them every day. And a hard-faced lot they were. The better class of citizens seemed to be unconcerned about the matter; at least they were not present during the first three days of the trial. The Negroes too, absented themselves, since they had no hope of seeing justice done, until finally a mass-meeting of Negroes was called, and the speaker, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, showed the coloured citizens how by their sullen and despairing absence they were leaving the whole spiritual domination of the court-room to the mob. He urged them to attend the trial and by their very presence add their spiritual weight to the forces or prosecution.

During the last three days of the trial, therefore, Negro citizens attended in unusually large numbers. And strange to say, the rougher-looking mob element dwindled a bit among the spectators and some of the more cultured whites began to attend. On Friday afternoon, when the crowd was waiting on the deliberations of the jury, most of the mob crowd stayed out in the corridors, while Negroes and the better class of whites sat inside.

### SUSPICION QUICK.

I visited Marion just a few months before the lynching. At that time the coloured people gave a banquet for me, to which the mayor, the chief of police, and other city officials and prominent citizens came by invitation. They ate and drank with us. They declared that the coloured people were on the whole the most law-abiding and the best citizens of Marion. But seven months after the savage lynching, many white people frowned or growled at the sight of a coloured person: friendly greetings were rare, suspicion quick. We always fear and suspect those whom we have injured.

### BULLYING.

At the trial, while the judge seemed to be professional, the general atmosphere of the court was biased. The two young lawyers representing the attorney general's office and the "State" were looked upon as enemies of the community not only by the mob but also by most of the court officials. Their objections were almost uniformly denied and they were frequently insulted by court subordinates, while the two defence lawyers by a trick kept one of the prosecutors, Judge Earl Stroup, from making his plea to the court. After Merl Wald, the first prosecutor, had made his argument before the court, the attorneys for the defence announced that they would make no argument as a result Stroup had no chance to present the devastating rebuttal which they knew he would make. The defence lawyers, who appeared to be weak and inexperienced—they were said to be two insurance agents who had recently "read law"—were willing to let their case rest with the evident prejudicts of the jury. One of the defence attorneys was observed exchanging grins and disparaging grimaces with one of the jurors while Prosecutor Wald was making his remarkably fine statement to the jury. In his charge the judge laid great emphasis on the "presumption of innocence" to which the defendant was entitled, and stressed the point that proofs against him must be "beyond a reasonable doubt."

### NO ASSURANCE FOR THE COLOURED.

The case went to the jury on Friday. All afternoon the crowd waited, hundreds of people with less than twenty determined Negroes among them. The jury evidently could not agree. The Negroes had decided to stay through to the end. Mobs are like dogs. They seize you when you run, but only bark or growl or snap at you when you stand. The Negroes decided to stand at all costs. There were detectives, uniformed policemen, and deputy sheriffs in the crowd, but their presence held no assurance for coloured people. Many of the spectators were armed, including some of the Negroes. Six of the Negroes who stayed were women, including Mrs. F. K. Bailey, local leader of the coloured people. She and her husand, like all the other coloured citizens of Marion, have been living under the threat of mob attacks ever since last August. The jury deliberated for many hours. Apparently it included at least one brave man who held out to the end, for the final report was disagreement. The trials of these two lynchers will have cost the country eight or ten thousand dollars. That is perhaps the only punishment that will be meted out. Other cases will be dropped.

### ONE MAN AGAINST A MOB

The Lennon triar was a fitting climax to the events of the preceding months in Marion. The mob had "felt its oats" ever since that savage night in August and had made continuous attempts to terrorize the Negroes. They rode up and down through the Negro sections in fast autos, shooting and shouting, sometimes adjusting their engines so as to make rapid "back-firing" in the wee hours of the morning, simulating machine-guns. The one Negro physician, who has his office just a half-block from the main square and the courthouse and who has quietly but determinedly kept up his practice in the face of repeated threats, seems to be the chief thorn in the flesh of these people. The physician, six feet tall, straightforward, unquivering, says nothing but goes armed constantly, carrying a Winchester in addition when he answers calls at night. One night, after the firing of many shots near his residence, four automobiles filled with men drew up and parked directly in front of his house on the opposite side of the street. The doctor opened his front door so that the flare of his brightly lighted house fell right across the porch and down the front walk. The mob decided not to accept his invitation and silently withdrew.

### TERRORISING THE "COLOURED FOLK"

Threats were passed around about what would happen to the coloured population if Lennon were convicted. It seemed to make no difference that there was no Negro concerned in the actual trial in any way, not even as a witness: the prosecuting lawyers were representing the attorney general's office and the "State" and were almost apologetic in explaining that they had only a professional interest. The case throughout was one of white against white, eight of the most reputable citizens of the town being witnesses against the lyncher. Yet on the day preceding the giving of the case to the jury, mysterious telephone calls were made to the residence where the representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People was staying, "warning" him or insinuating threats. The warning came from a white woman, who said that she could not afford to give her name or to tell from what telephone she was making the call. The voices of men called several times, inquiring where the association's speaker was to speak next in Marion, and what route he would take in going and coming that day to and from Muncie. And all night there was shooting and automobile back-firing through the streets where coloured people live. The next day efforts were made to frighten all coloured people from attending court. Some were frightened away. Others went back with grim determination and a desperate resignation.

The Indiani legislature has just passed a bill to curb lynching. The bill originated among the coloured people as a result of the Marion lynchings, and was finally passed almost intact. It provides for (1) automatic suspension of the sheriff in whose country a lynching takes place, with reinstatement only when it is proved to the satisfaction of the governor that the sheriff did his full duty in trying to prevent the lynching; (2) money damages to be assessed against the town, city, or country in favour of the relatives and heirs of the lynched person. The coloured people also want the constitution amended, if necessary, to permit the State to ask a change of venue in the trial of lynchers. At present only the accused may ask such a change. In cases of mob violence it would be safe and good policy to allow the prosecution to move for change of venue, for when a great mob holds a small community in its grip for twenty-four hours, there is hardly a prospective juror in the place who is not either a member of the mob, a relative of a member, a friend or a debtor or creditor of a member, or in some way a colleague or henchman of someone interested in defending a member of the mob.

### LIKE SAVAGES MAKING MERRY.

To see Marion nearly seven months after a lynching was to realize the disastrous effect of mob action upon a persumably civilized community. It is a question whether the present generation of Marion inhabitants can never recover from the relapse of that one night, when they dragged two Negro boys from the jail to a tree on the courthouse lawn in the center square of the city; when, after the killing was over their youths and young men seized the rope and like savages, all with their hands on the sacred piece of hemp, danced from the jail to the courthouse lawn, like college students making merry after an athletic victory.


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# What the People Say

## SUGGESTION TO KATHIAWAR YOUTH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now high time to hold a session of Kathiawar Youth League. This will enable all scattered institutions to meet together at a central place to discuss common matters. It will also centralise the programme of work. In order to enable the youths of Kathiawar to work for rural reconstruction there should be a constructive programme.

Will not Bhavnagar Youth League, Rajkot Youth League and other leagues see that this session is held as early as possible? In the election of the President also one must try to get man of All-India reputation.—Yours, etc.

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

## ADVERTISEMENT ON CEMETERY WALLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There was a hue and cry some time ago, against littering the Jueens Road with advertisements. In place of the small posters which littered the road we find large hoardings now.

The latest place to be covered over with these hoardings, is near the Durgah and mosque at the corner of Thakurdwar and Queen's Road. We find that on either side the Trustees of the Parsee Agiary the old European cemetry have no hoardings. The Mahomedan Trustees notice has not been drawn to this unnecessary desecretion of God's acre. As this is ancient Durgah and mosque and graveyard of Pirs and others of sacred memory, I am sure the trustees will have all these hoardings removed at once.—Yours, etc.

S. A. OSMAN.

## B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the impending Elections of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee I beg to offer some suggestions as one who has been a staunch Congressman for a decade and had the good fortune of watching at close quarters the whole of the recent Satyagraha campaign. I hope those who happen to be in possession of power in the Congress House will give patient consideration to them.

(1) Some days ago a "sitting member" of the B. P. C. C. made a suggestion in your columns that a committee of five persons should select seventy-five candidates for whom Congressmen should be asked to vote. This suggestion must be challenged as it virtually amounts to a murder of the constitution. The annual elections are the only occasion when the Congressmen in general have any voice and if even that one occasion is sought to be rendered nugatory this way what is the sense in having the constitution of the Congress at all? This sort of abrogation of the constitution must be protested against.

(2) It is now public property that there is keen competition in this year's elections. The principal reason of this keenness is a disease that prevails in our public life in general. The same persons would desire to monopolize all places and posts of power and influence. The same persons should be in the council, in the Senate, in the Corporation and in the Congress. Within the Congress circles the same persons would be on the A. I. C. C., on the Provincial Committees, on the District Committees and on the Taluka Committees. The scheme is so worked as to keep out as many as possible and allow as few as possible to get within the circle of Congress authority. So long as there were a few workers the scheme was bad enough but now that there is abundance of workers, this tendancy is a scandal and a disaster. It must at once go. As far as possible there should be different persons in different Committees, and there will not be the keen competition that you find prevailing in connection with this year's election. There are several amongst the candidates who have been nominated for the B. P. C. C. Elections, who are more fitted to do the sort of work which normally falls within the sphere of the District Committees, and who will if elected to the B. P. C. C., be so many automata to raise hands on the ringing of a division bell.

(3) I read the other day, of parties, one of which calls itself the "Gandhi Party." On my inquiries I find this title absolutely unjustified. Several persons who have been staunch followers of Mahatma Gandhi and have adhered to Gandhism through thick and thin, through ebb and tide for a decade and have suffered for this continuous loyalty, have not been admitted to that Party, while there are some members in that party whose affiliation to Gandhism is just of a few months and has not at all been tested. Nay, there are some who have started daily co-operation with the alien Government, which the Congress is out to destroy. The voters ought not to be misled by the title "Gandhi Party" and ought to vote for candidates on their merits.—Yours, etc.

B. V. WARERKAR.

A Member of F. Ward Dist. C. C.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Whether the present truce will result in peace or war we can no longer afford to follow the old system of running the whole show by the help of a few recognised leaders. Times have changed since the last non-violent fight began and there is no longer any dearth of leaders. Bombay as well as all other parts of India provided a host of leaders who were quite competent to carry on the non-violent fight and lead the masses in the right direction. Latent abilities of various unknown persons were discovered and now when there is truce let us not lose our hold on these men by giving them no opportunities for active service. We should keep as many as possible in active service so that if there be need of starting the non-violent fight again we can at once find our generals ready to be at the front at any moment.

What is mentioned above does not seem to have been kept in view as regards the coming Congress elections. It seems that the District and Provincial Congress Committees are to be run by the same people. It is time that this system of political coterism was dispensed with. It not only keeps out willing workers but it is also against sound principles of constitutionalism. Some who are fit for the District Committees may not be so educated or have such wide outlook as to be equally useful for the Provincial Committees. And as such they should be satisfied with the smaller sphere of activity provided for them. Every body has his own proper place in the national organism and however great influence one may command it is one's duty to allow willing workers of lesser influence to serve the country. It should therefore be made a principle as far as possible that one who is elected either to the District or the Provincial Committee should not stand for the other and thus give others a chance. There may be exceptions in the case of one or two very useful leaders in each place but such exceptions should be made for the sake of efficiency.

The days of war-time slogans have gone. The public feeling is now no longer tuned to that high pitch as it was when heads were broken. Peace requires men of solid views and better understanding and those who are able to move about the most in cars are not fittest men. Congress electors should understand this and excercise their votes accordingly.—Yours, etc.

"CONGRESSMAN"

## "EXPORT DUTY ON HIDES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please be good enough to publish the following in your valuable paper and oblige:—

I have gone through a letter by Mr. Mohammed Ali, Secretary, Hides and Skins Merchants' Association, Dharavi, in your issue of the 16th May and from which note that Mr. Mohammed Ali appears to be under impression that my Association is playing second fiddle to the Bombay Tanners' Association. I would like to make it clear that these two Associations have no connection whatsoever and if they wanted to play fiddle, they would have done so at the time when the Bombay Tanners' Association addressed a Memorandum to the Government of India and other bodies in November last. Further due to difference of opinion on [illegible] important matters a few members of my Association who were also members of Tanners' Association have resigned from this Association.

My Association took up this matter seriously when they found that certain interested parties were carrying on propaganda against the increase of the export duty and were trying to create an impression that the raw hides and skins merchants of Bombay were in favour of the duty being abolished. Mr. Mohammed Ali mentions that the retention of the duty is "economically unsound" but the main question of proving how it is unsound has not been detailed by him. I would like to point out that from their point of view as exporters of raw skins this duty is 'economically unsound." But if you take into consideration the welfare of India, its people and the Indian industry it is a very sound policy for reasons mentioned below:—

The Indian tanning industry is a very important industry and gives employment to millions in connection with this industry and the production of tanning materias which are solely dependent on welfare of this industry against the few thousand workers who are employed in the raw trade. The hides and skins industry is purely an Indian industry and is done by Indian capital under the Indian management and employs Indian labour for the benefit of Indians and India, whereas the raw trade is in a majority of cases in the hands of foreigners and finds employment for people in the other foreign countries where this raw products is exported. America having imposed a very heavy duty on the import of Indian tanned hides and skins proves that she is more interested in importing raw products instead of tanned to give employment to her own people by tanning them in America. It is the duty of every sensible Government to give protection to the indigenous industries of the country.

I wrote to Mr. Mohammed Ali requesting him to give me the names of the members of his Association. In reply he states that I am not entitled to this information. If he states in his letter this his Association represents influential membership doing business in millions in raw hides and skins, why does he not publish or give the full list of the members of the said Association? All members dealing in raw hides and skins except two or three exporters of raw skins, one of whom is Mr. Mohammed Ali, a members of the Association which I represent. I would like to ask Mr. Mohammed Ali if he or his other Associates have ever had anything to do with raw hides.—Yours, etc.

VALY MOHAMAD ISMAIL.

President, Raw Hides and Skins. Merchants Association.

Dharavi, May 17.

## THE BACKWARD CLASSES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government communique dated the 25th March, 1931 approving the appointment of a Protector of Backward Classes, which include the untouchable castes, aboriginal and hill tribes and other Backward Classes is to be welcomed, no doubt, as far as it goes. The Labour Commissioner in Madras, who does identical work in that Presidency for the last twelve years, has done a good deal to promote the well-being in the social and the economic sphere of all untouchable classes and we expect similar welfare work to be done by the State hereafter for all backward classes in this province. But I take leave to draw attention to the fact that the Government have accepted only a part of the scheme recommended by the Starte Committee which was appointed in 1928 to suggest means for the uplift of (1) the untouchables and (2) the aboriginal tribes. The Committee recommended that "it is very necessary that a backward class Board with a backward class officer working with it should be appointed to watch over their interest." (Para 107).

The Government while considering the same report of the Committee has accepted so far the appointment of the Backward Class Officer only, which entails fortunately no additional expenditure and will approach the Legislative Council next July for a supplementary grant to meet the cost of the small staff to be placed at his disposal. So far so good. But with regard to the appointment of the Backward Class Board, they have postponed the question "till the Backward Classes Officer is appointed." It is not understood from the wording of the G. R. as to whether the question of the appointment of the Board will be considered and decided immediately after the appointment of Mr. Starte, (which may be said to have already taken place) or soon after he is supplied with the necessary staff in, say, August next, or after the result of the working of the Officer and his department for some length of time is known and judged in the Secretariat. One may very well doubt if the question of the appointment of the Board was postponed 'sine die' as no indication is given as to the period of postponement, and that it may take a long time for the Government to make up their mind to appoint the Board or not. If this reading is correct it will be tantamount to shelving the proposal for the Board.

In this connection, I will quote para 111 of the Committee's report, showing the necessity of the Board:

"111. We are of opinion that this officer should have a Board associated with him for consultative and directive purposes on important problems relating to the backward classes. The Board will help to keep him in touch with current public opinion and in shaping that opinion towards the removal of the disabilities of the backward classes."

The Committee proposed that the Board should consist of nine persons, three to represent the untouchable classes, three more to represent, aboriginal tribes, all these six to be chosen as far as possible from the Legislative Council members coming from those classes and tribes, (and failing them to be chosen by Government), and three more members of the Legislative Council to represent general interests. The officer was to act as the Secretary of the Board, and collect such information as may be required by it. The resolutions of the Board were intended to be forwarded to Government for their consideration.

In order to avoid cumbrousness of the Board, and to make it not a costly affair, it was provided that "service in this Board should be honorary, but its members should receive travelling and halting allowances at the rate allowed for committees of the Legislative Council." In order to keep the cost as low as possible it was further provided that "the Board should meet for a few days during Legislative Council sessions, and at other times when necessary, but not less than four times a year."

The importance of such Board acting in consultation with the Backward Classes Officer cannot be too much emphasized nor requires much explanation. The Board would be a connecting link between the untouchables the Aboriginal Tribes, and other Backward Classes on one hand, not an educated and cultured and the lot and the officer concerned on the other. The very presence of educated men coming from those classes (untouchable and aboriginal) is enough to inspire confidence in them that the needed protection had come and was easily obtainable by the help of the Board members who were their own kith and kin, and that the state was in real earnest to do something for them and to see that they were no longer neglected as heretofore. If the idea of the appointment of the Board be dropped altogether, or if it took a couple of years before it was appointed, the backward classes themselves will come to believe that the new department created was one, in the management or the decisions of which they had not the least voice, and that their opinion could not influence that department.

The Board aand the Officer should be appointed simultaneously not one after the other. The new machine should be provided with two legs at one and the same time and not one, nor one after the other. The Board is as essential for the uplift of the backward classes as a sympathetic and well-meaning executive officer. The members of the Board, coming as they do from the same classes as the people to be helped, know where the shoe pinches and where their disabilities and handicaps lie. Besides, the members of the Board are expected to do honorary service, will be mostly members of the Legislative Council and their meetings at the time of the sessions will cost very little, if anything, in the way of travelling and halting allowances; but the service rendered to the cause will be immense and will go home to the down trodden and the neglected and will be highly appreciated. This is not a question of providing large funds immediately for the welfare work of the backward classes, but of providing suitable machinery at very little cost, which will be of great use in the near future and will frugally utilise funds whenever they are placed at the disposal of the new department hereafter.—Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Poona, May 18.

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Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.

Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1.00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.



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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 92,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

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in 15 minutes at one sitting Will be seen in Bombay On dates 23rd May To 31st May. Consultation fee Rs. 5/-

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## Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 26.

Further in New York futures was responsible for the opening weakness of our market. Bears were looking for Broach J/A. to open at Rs. 16 but it zeing a liquidated market, there was nothng to be sold. Thus in the absence of selling orders prices opened at Rs. 170/8 and after a decline of annas twelve on initial selling, there was steady buying by Japanese houses for new crop months. It is believed that New Crop prices are cheap enough and cot on at present level is more an investment. The old crop options ruled steady on fresh buying by Bazar operators.

Liverpool was due to open at a decline of 29 points but opening cables were steady at a decline of 24 points.

Later on Liverpool quotations were 33 points down which encouraged increased selling by Japanese firms and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A. 169/4.
New Broach A-M. 181/8.
Oomra July 151
New Oomra D-J. 157.
Bengal July 137.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 118.50—0.10 |
| Nov. | 115.20+0.10 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 26.

22 M. Vaghji Bhilwara 121.
66 M. Vaghji Vadhial 170 1/4.
27 M. Vighji Vadhial 166.
100 Bussan and Co. Sujulpur 165
206 Bussan and Co. Miyagaon 166 1/2.
100 Shapurji Bharoocha Bhetwara 137.
244 Shapurji Bhavnagar 140.
72 B. Karshandas Hingoli 150.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 145 |
| Bengal Fine | 140 |
| Bengal F.G. | 135 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 140 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 135 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 160 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 160 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 155 |
| Arvi Fine | 155 |
| Amraoti Fine | 152 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 152 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 145 |
| Khandesh Fine | 145 |
| Muthia Fine | 145 |
| Muthia F.G. | 135 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. | 160 |
| Sailu F.G.G.S. | 145 |
| Parbhani F.G.G.S. | 155 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 155 |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | 160 |
| Broach Fine | 170 |
| Broach F.G. | 165 |
| Westerns M.G. | 205 |
| Cambodia | 240 |
| Compta Good | 215 |
| Jinja | 280 |
| Busoga | 295 |


THE EXCELSIOR — To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m. ALL TALKING COMEDY CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK Featuring AMOS AND ANDY

THE EMPIRE — To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m. The Fascinating Love Drama THE BAD ONE Featuring DOLORES DEL RIO and EDMUND LOWE

THE EMPRESS — To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m. The "Beau Geste" of the Air THE DAWN PATROL Featuring RICHARD BARTHEL MESS, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr. and all star cast

OPERA HOUSE — 6-30 and 10 p.m. DOMESTIC TROUBLES Featuring CLYDE COOK, LOUISE FAZENDA How to be happy though married



WHERE HONEYED TONGUE ENTRAPS THE VAGRANT HEART AND MUSIC MELLOWED CASTS AN AMOROUS ——DART—

SWEET MURMURS OF LOVE, LANGUISHING LOOKS OF THE BEAUTEOUS MISTRESS, WEALTH SPURRING UP BUDDING YOUTH TO PASSION ALL LEADING TO RUIN AND REPENTANCE

COME TO SEE IT VISUALISED IN THE ALL VOCAL, MUSICAL DRAMA

# 'THE WIFE'

KRISHNA TONE'S GIGANTIC ALL-STAR TALKIE

Wherein the radiant Rampyari plays the garrulous role of a lude prostitute, cooing sweet talks and melodious music into the ears of a wealthy libertine who has consigned himself to mercenary love and deserted his faithful wife.

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For Booking write to KRISHNA TONE Dadar Bombay

Saturday Next at GLOBE TALKIES


## STOCKS AND SHARES.

### BETTER FEELING AND INCREASED BUYING

### Large Sales Of Cloth Import Confidence.

Bombay, May 26.

The share market after a period of declining prices on weakness of ray cotton, to-day showed signs of return of confidence on large sales of cloth by Bombay Mills. The market opened steady and steady buying and short covering but good undertone. Soles of 50,000 bales during a brief period are a healthy sign for the textile industry. This increased demand has left mills in a comfortable state as owing to low prices, of raw cotton, it leaves a handsome margin. When the general trade is passing through abnormal depression, large demand for cloth shows the firm determination of the nation to buy swadesh. This factor in good times will have an excellent ecect on the textile industry.

Rumours of dividends on Tata Steel 2nd Pref. Shares resulted in a good demand for these shares which advanced to Rs. 37/8 after opening at Rs. 36.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 26.

Bombay Dyeing 670,72,73,76.
Century 222,26-14,26,28-2.
Colaba 101.
Crescent 65.
Fazul 366,73,72,75-10
Indore 347,46,48-2.
Madhowji 23
Nagpur 321,28.
New Great 135,40.
Pearl 221,26,25,28-2.
Simplex 56,55-10.
Swadeshi 267,70.
Burma 410,11,10,15.
Hydro 103-2,3-12,3-7.
Tram 110-10,111-9,111-4.
Deff. 275.
Ord. 19-6,21-2.
Bundi 12-6.
Indian 152,55.
Katni Ord. 152.
Alcock 181,93.

Tata Steel ordinary shares also met warm supyort and prices rose to Rs. 21/2. Alcock improved to Rs. 193/12 on action demand by professional operators. Burma shares also had sympathetic improvement which hardened to Rs. 418/12.

There was not much business in Bank and Cement shares. A few Tapti shares found buyers at Rs. 595.

Looking to the general situation mill shares are likely to fluctuated within trading limits. Still the general outlook of the trade is uncertain as pronounced bearish feeling prevails on both sides of the Atlantic, where shares, stocks and commodities are declining to lower levels.

Last days for budli business and squarring up open business are falling on the 28th and 30th inst.

MILLS.

Bombay, May 26.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 276-4 |
| 50 | Apollo | 2-8 |
| 10 | Bom: Cotton P. | 4-1 |
| 500 | Bom: Cotton | 111-4 |
| 250 | Bom: Dyeing | 676-4 |
| 250 | Bradbury P. | 160 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 130 |
| 100 | Century | 228-2 |
| 500 | Central India P: | 446-14 |
| 100 | Central India | 328-12 |
| 100 | Colaba | 104-4 |
| 100 | Coorla | 147-8 |
| 100 | Crescent | 65-0 |
| 250 | Currim. | 65 |
| 250 | David | 110 |
| 250 | Dawn | 510 |
| 200 | Ed. Sassoon | 45 |
| 10 | E. D. Sassoon D. | 0-4-9 |
| 100 | Elphinstone P. | 22 |
| 100 | Elphinstone | 5 |
| 250 | Fazulbhoy | 375-10 |
| 100 | Finlay | 90 |
| 1000 | Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 | Gokak | 109-12 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1425 |
| 100 | Indore-Malwa | 348-2 |
| 100 | Jamshed Pref. | 60 |
| 250 | Jamshed | 10 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 7-14 |
| 100 | Khatau | 92-8 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 131-14 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 240 |
| 100 | Madhowji | 25 |
| 250 | Madras United | 575 |
| 1000 | Maneckji Petit | 800 |
| 100 | Meyer Sassoon | 35 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 512-8 |
| 50 | Mysore | 122-3 |
| 200 | New Great P. | 125 |
| 200 | New Great | 140-0 |
| 100 | New City | 61-4 |
| 250 | Pabani | 131-4 |
| 200 | Pearl | 227-8 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 205 |
| 10 | Premier | 1-10 |
| 100 | Shapurji | 6-0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 1800 |
| 250 | Simplex | 55-10 |
| 100 | Swan | 88-12 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 270 |
| 25 | Tata P. | 15 |
| 25 | Tata | 24-8 |
| 500 | Vishnu P. | 577-8 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1337-8 |
| 1000 | Western | 740 |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100-50 | Baroda | 67-3 |
| 50-25 | Central | 14-8 |
| 210-- 5 | Eastern | 72-8 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1050 |
| 500125 | Imperial Contr. | 253-12 |
| 100-50 | India | 80-8 |
| 5 | Union | 3-2-0 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 12-6 |
| 70 | Gwallor | 67-8 |
| 250 | Indian | 155 |
| 100 | Katni 1st P. | 101-4 |
| 100 | Katni 2nd P. | 106-4 |
| 40 | Katni Df. | 61b |
| 100 | Katni | 152-3 |
| 10 | Punjab P. | 8-8 |
| 10 | Punjab | 7-6 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 156-4 |

INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Jupiter P. | 8 |
| 15 | Jupiter | 7-8 |
| 15 | New India | 15-14 |
| 200, 100 | Oriental | 1645-0 |
| 10 | Vulcan | 5-0 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad | 110-0 |
| 1000 | Andhra Val. P: | 876-4 |
| 1000 | Andhra Val | 550-0 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram P: | 65-0 |
| 50 | Bom. Tram. | 111-4 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro P: | 102-12 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 103-7 |
| 1000 | Tata Power P: | 1080-0 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 402-8 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 785-0 |
| 100 | Amritsar Patti | 110-0 |
| 100 | Central Provin: | 77-0 |
| 100 | Dho: Barramati | 87-0 |
| 100 | Guzrat | 50-0 |
| 90 | Mandra Bhon | 60-0 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 595 |

MINING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Central India | 0-12 |
| 13 | Shivrajpur | 12-4 |
| 150 | Tata Steel 1 P. | 115-10 |
| 100 | Tata Steel 2 P: | 37-8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel D: | 275 |
| 75 | Tata Steel | 21-2 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 193-12 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam P: | 201-4 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam | 175-0 |
| 50 | Bom. Telephone | 44-0 |
| 8 s | Brit. B. Petrol. | 2-10-6 |
| 125 | Bom. Burma Old | 413-12 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma New | 151-4 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 130 |
| 15 | Scindia | 6-10 |
| 3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper | | 61-14-0. |
| 5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free | | 101-0-0 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 26.

F. P. Bales.—

Receipts to date 25-5-31 1930-31 8631000, 1929-30 8387000.

Receipts Yesterday 25-5-31 1930-31 3000, 1929-30 7000.

Exports to date 25-5-31 1930-31 6279000, 1929-30 6443000.

Stock at Ports 22-5-31 1930-31 3313000, 1929-30 1715000.

Stock Interior Towns 22-5-31 1930-31 1061000, 1929-30 810000.

Stock Liverpool 22-5-31 1930-31 1082000, 1929-30 884000.

Visible Supply 22-5-31 1930-31 6435000, 1929-30 3780000.

Quantity in Sight 22-5-31 1930-31 12720000, 1929-30 13566000.

Quantity out of Sight 22-5-31 1930-31 9357000, 1929-30 11425000.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/10/6, Closing Rs. 32/14 astorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/14/6, Highest Rs. 33/1/3, Closing Rs. 33/-.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/-, Closing Rs. 30/4 Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 30/13, Highest Rs. 31/1, Closing Rs. 31/-


PATHE — 6-30 and 10. THE FIRST GRAND OPERA IN SOUND PICTURES PAGLIACCI A Colossal Musical Spectacle.

PATHE — NEXT WEEK If Your Nerves are O. K. GO AND SEE 7 FOOT PRINTS TO SATAN The Biggest Thriller ever Screened See SATANS HAREM of Beauties And His Chamber of Horrors.

RIALTO TALKIES — TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. MORE AMUSING THAN "THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS" His Latest All-Talking FOX MOVIETONE COMEDY. WILL ROGERS in SO THIS IS LONDON A Fox Movietone A picture that proves We are all Brothers Under the skin Also COMPLETE RECORD OF THE F. A. CUP FINAL 1931 AT WEMBLY Western Electric Talkie Equipment.


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Its Head Office in Fort, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

REG. NO. A 1051.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1931.

## INDIAN RICE MUST BE PROTECTED FROM SUBSIDISED JAPANESE IMPORTS.

—:o:—

### Merchant's Chamber Demands Total Prohibition Of Japanese Rice Into India

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following letter dated 14-5-31, to the Government of India re: imports of Japanese Rice into India:

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to bring to your attention the menace to the agriculturists of India arising from the imports of rice since recent years into this country, sometimes in large and sometimes in small quantities. My Committee are of opinion that the economic effect of such imports, whether the same be large or small, is of a far-reaching character for the following among other reasons, and they, therefore, suggest to Government that immediate legislative measures be taken effectively to prevent the same that suitable legislation be passed so as to achieve that result:—

It is to be pointed out that India, including Burma, is essentially a big rice-growing country, and it is well-known that she has always an enormous surplusage export from the sale proceeds of which a large percentage of the agricultural population of the country derive their living.

RICE IMPORTS UNNECESSARY.

Imports of rice into such a country where there is an exportable surplus would never happen as a normal and natural economic condition and would not be the result of regular or ordinary mercantile transactions. The imports in question and referred to above are from Japan and they are due to entirely other factors to which my Committee would draw your attention.

It has been ascertained that a few years ago, for special reasons particular to their own country the Japanese people exported to this country from Japan balance of rice which they had originally imported into their country from Burma and threw it on the Indian market regardless of costs or consequences.

A MENACE TO INDIA.

The system that exists in Japan in regard to imports and exports of rice may be very well suited to the conditions of Japan and is mainly pursued in support of an economic policy of a Government in the interests of its own nationals. This policy, however, becomes a menace to this country, as in this instance, when the surplus is passed on to us without regard to our needs and when there is not and cannot be a demand for the same. When this happens, therefore, it disturbs the economic level of prices much to the prejudice of the cultivators and the merchants. For instance, this year a few cargoes of rice of Japan were offered in the Indian market at a price below a normal and fair one and this had naturally the result not only of displacing an equivalent quantity of Indian grain from the market but of reducing the final economic yield of the cultivators, because of the low price to which the entire available quantity in the market had to submit. This was in accordance with the well-known economic proposition that a marginal supply dominates the price of the bulk.

DISTURBING TRADE.

Variations in trade of this character must considerably disturb all ordinary trade expectations and in this manner this sort of imports becomes a grave menace. It disturbs not only the trade in rice and agricultural products but the activities of shipping companies and hinders the chances of correct freight being obtained as and when more than the ordinary quantity has to be exported and a large available surplus thus comes into being. The situation becomes more complex when the transactions from Japan haue been large, sudden and spasmodic.

SUBSIDISED IMPORTS.

My Committee consider it necessary to emphasise the position that the Japanese Government fosters the export of rice into this country, and perhaps others, regardless of costs and with the full knowledge that the cost of production even is not covered in the case of such exports. Such a condition of affairs is not natural, and one which requires the most serious attention and strong handling if it is to be put a stop to.

My Committee are of opinion that to protect Indian cultivators and merchants and prevent economic dislocations, there can be but one remedy and that is total and effective prohibition of such imports and as the same can only be secured by suitable legislative measures, they request Government to adopt the same without the least delay. My Committee trust Government will take up this question in hand at once.

## MUSLIM REACTIONARIES ADAMANT

—:o:—

### Mandate To Co-religionists At R. T. C.

### NO RESPONSIBILITY AT CENTRE WANTED

LAHORE, May 26.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference met on Sunday and passed a Resolution calling upon the Mohmedan members of the Round Table Conference to refuse to agree to the introduction of Responsibility in the Centre unless and until their minimum demands as embodied in their Resolution of last Easter were conceded.—A. P.

## FIRE AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

### Costly Panelling Destroyed

NEW DELHI, May 26.

Fire broke out in the South wing of the Viceroy's house last night and destroyed the costly panelling and a magnificent chandelier in the winter Study of the Viceroy. Considerable damage was done to the ceiling. An alarm was raised at 6-20 p.m. and a detachment of the New Delhi Fire Brigade came, and quickly extinguished the fire. The furniture in the study was taken out to the garden without sustaining damage. The chief difficulty which faced the Fire Brigade was the fume from the smouldering panelling. It is believed that the fire started due to a lighted bidi being left on a canvas by a gang of workmen who were engaged in work on a window.—A. P.

## REPATRIATION OF COLONIAL INDIANS

### "Under No Circumstances Should Be Encouraged"

(BY MAIL.)

NEW DELHI, May 23.

"Under no circumstances should any repatriation of colonial Indians be encouraged". In these words Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi and Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi conclude their reports "on the emigrants repatriated to India under the assisted emigration scheme from South Africa" and "on the problem of returned emigrants from all colonies".

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi states that it is most difficult for returned emigrants to settle in India owing to social and economic reasons, and adds that "under no circumstances should our leaders or the Government of India be a party to any compromise with the South African or any other Colonial Government which has for one of its objects the repatriation of Indians from colonies.

"I can quite realise that in spite of all our warnings a number of colonial Indians will still return to India entirely of their own accord. We have a duty to perform towards them. To use Mr. Andrew's words "They must on no account be allowed to go to destruction in the slums of Calcutta and Madras."

BHAWANI DAYAL SANYASI.

Mr. Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, who deals mainly with Indians in South Africa says that the scheme of repatriation has failed because it has brought untold miseries on the repatriates. He adds:—"To encourage unsuspecting and ignorant Indians from the Colonies to return to India to lead a miserable life in the hope that others, more fortunate, who are left behind, will be uplifted is at once selfish and immoral—selfish on the part of leaders of the remaining colonial Indians and immoral on our part, when we have not got the moral courage to take these returned emigrants back into our society and into our castes."—A. P.

## NAUJAWANS WALK OUT OF CONGRESS MEETING

—:o:—

### Karachi Sensation

KARACHI, May 26.

A walk-out was staged by the opposition party at the annual meeting of the Hyderabad District Congress Committee presided over by Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani in connection with the election of office-bearers. When Dr. Choithram was proposed for re-election as president for the ensuing year Prof. Jhamatmal Lakhsing was pitched against him by the Navajuvan Bharat Sabha members.

Dr. Choithram won by 47 votes to 22.

A contest also took place for the election of vice-president. The name of Mr. Ali Mohmed Zamindar, who was member of the Sind Satyagraha Committee when the latter was declared illegal and who is now organising Muslim National Party in Sind was proposed by the party of Dr. Choithram, who urged the members to give a chance to Mahomedans of National views to hold offices and do Congress work. The opposition proposed Maharaj Dwarkaprasad and protested against the elections being fought on communal lines when Mr. Allmohmed was declared elected, the opposition walked out as a protest.

The election of office bearers was thereafter made unanimously, but two members of the opposition who had been elected to some offices have subsequently submitted their resignations.

Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand was elected Secretary, District Congress Committee.

Those elected Provincial Congress Committee include Dr. Choithram Gidvani, Messrs. Jairamdas Doulatram, Ghanshyam, Jethanand, Allmohmed, Dr. Chimandas.

## POLICE PARTY VERSUS MUSLIMS.

### Moharram Trouble Averted In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 25.

On the alleged grievance that a sergeant attached to the Coroners Court had insulted holy mud which had been collected and placed on a charpoy, on a public thoroughfare in connection with the Muharram festival, there was about to be a quarrel between a small police party and local Mahomedans. The trouble, however, was averted by the intervention of the Assistant Commissioner of North District who promised to make an enquiry into the incident, which took place within a few yards of the court of the Coroner when he was holding an inquest.

It was alleged by the aggrieved Mahomedans that the Sergeant had directed constables on duty to remove the charpoy on which the Tazia would be placed, on the ground of obstruction. The Mahomedans, who gradually swelled in number, were assuming a threatening attitude when the Assistant Commissioner appeared with two officers and pacified the crowd.—A. P.

## NATIONAL FLAG MUST BE RETURNED

—:o:—

### Ultimatum To Dhrol Thakore

DHROL, May 26.

Mr. Fulchandbhai with other workers and Satyagrahi ladies left Rajkot on Monday noon and reached Hadmatia by rail. Thence the whole party of 54 travelled by foot and spent the night in Karva river. Tuesday, early morning the party reached Dhrol. All expectation of seeing the Police party failed. The party passed in procession through all streets with the National Flag. The procession reached Mandvi Chowk where before a large gathering Fulchanbhai requested the Thakore Sahib to return the National Flag before Wednesday morning, otherwise Satyagraha would begin and Dhrol may be converted into another Nagpur. The police are patrolling the streets with lathis.

## ALL OVER A SIGN-BOARD

—:o:—

### Muslim Processionists Insist On Its Removal

### Deadlock And Stampede Follow At Cawnpore.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, May 25.

Extreme communal tension prevails in the city for the last two days owing to Moharrum processions. The Hindu public is very resentful of processionists being allowed to carry naked swords in a very offensive manner. The markets are closed. Last evening the processionists indulged in much mischief. They pulled down curtains of closed shops and removed some wooden boards.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

This has made the situation in the city very critical. All through the day the local Congress leaders along with Pandit Sunderlal Manzarali Sokhai and some muslim leaders tried to create a peaceful atmosphere. A very critical situation was saved to-day by untiring police efforts, assisted by Congress leaders. The police arrangements were quite adequate. The Superintendent, Asst. Superintendent, Kotwal and a Joint-Magistrate accompanied the procession.

REMOVAL OF SIGNBOARD.

A trouble arose over the Gandhi Seva Samiti signboard, which overhangs across the road at Badshahinaka. While crossing Muslim processionists insisted on removal of the signboard, as they did not want to lower their flag. Hindus, who had gathered in large numbers at the crossing which was a scene of mischief yesterday, objected to this and agrued that the telegraph wires were still lower and hence the flag would have to be downed in any case. Some Muslim leaders tried to persuade their co-religionists to give up their absurd demand, but were unsuccessful. Congress leaders then advised Hindus not to be meticulous about little things and asked them to remove signboard. Hindus in an excited the mood cursed their leaders, who always advised them to yield to unseasonable demands. After strenuous efforts Guru Raghubardayal drew the signboard on one side, and then the procession passed.

DEADLOCK.

The deadlock continued for about an hour. Hindu sentiment was very much enraged at the action of the Congress leaders. Loud shouts were being raised on both sides. At one time a false rumour caused a stampede in the procession and large numbers of Muslims ran away, but for the united efforts of the Congress leaders and police officials, a serious clash would have occurred. Extreme tension continues. The chief market may not open till Moharrumm lasts. The situation is very uncertain, and nobody can be sure about the future.

## KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

### Mr. Bajaj To Visit Sirsi And Siddapur

DHARWAR, May 25.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaram Ayya, President-Elect of the Fifth-Karnatak Unification Conference, arrived from Masulipatam this morning "en route" to Hukeri. He held informal conversations regarding linguistic provinces and the khaddar and cooperation movements, with local leaders.

Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj will tour in the Karnatak till the 3rd June, after presiding over the Karnataka Provincial Conference. He is expected to visit Sirsi and Siddapur on the 31st.—A. P.

### Conference On Deck-Passenger And Pilgrim Traffic

SIMLA, May 25.

The Conference on deck passenger and pilgrim traffic arising out of the International Convention on Safety of life at Sea, signed in London in May 1929, opened to-day, uder the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Woodhead, who explained that the purpose of the Conference was to formulate in accordance with the conditions laid down in 1929 a set of rules applicable to construction and life-saving appliances. The Conference is being attended by over thirty representatives, including those of China, Ceylon, the French Eastern Colonies, the Netherlands, East Indies, and the Straits Settlements.—A. P.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

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### Better Health Of Chawl Tenants.

The following are important excerpts from the administration report of the Bombay Improvement Trust for the year ending March 31, 1930:

During the year under review expenditure on engineering works was again restricted but further progress was made with the construction of the Eastern Avenue, the section immediately to the north of Byculla Bridge being completed while that portion which lies to the south of Musjid Bundar Road was continued through to Carnac Road for half its width. It is now possible to drive on an asphalt surfaced road from Sion to Crawford Market, a total distance of nearly ten miles. The demolition of the buildings standing on the eastern portion of the road was taken in hand and the full width of the road between Musjid Bundar Road and Carnac Road will be completed in 1930-31

Industrial unrest continued during the first six months of the year and in February a strike broke out on the G. I. P. Railway and continued until the end of the year. This affected the revenue from chawls but as the estimate had been prepared on conservative lines the actual amount of rent collected was slightly in excess of that budgeted for.

The health of the occupants of the chawls was satisfactory. The total population of these chawls as at the end of December amounted to 36,088.

NO DEMAND FOR LAND.

The demand for land continued to be below the average but the Board's lessees continued building and on the Dadar-Matunga Estate in particular a considerable number of residencies were erected. The south eastern portion of this estate is now nearing completion and a start has again been made with the erection of buildings on the western portion immediately to the north of Tilak Bridge.

With a view to affording facilities for persons of moderate means desiring to erect their own homes the Board requested Government to amend the Act so as to permit of the Trustees advancing money for this purpose to those who desired to build on the Trust estates. In order to expedite matters Mr Hoosenally M. Ranimtoola obtained permission to introduce a private Bill in the Legislative Council but unfortunately it was thrown out by a narrow majority. Had this bill become law the Trust would have been able to dispose of a large area of land and while the Board would have gained financially a considerable number of people would have been enabled to live in comfort with great advantage to themselves and their families.

No new scheme was undertaken during the year. The question of the improvement of the Kamathipura District was again considered and abandoned on financial grounds. It was decided to suggest to the Corporation that they should obtain power to deal with slums without the necessity of wholesale acquisition and demolition.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

The number of plots let during the year was 25 having a total area of 25,356 square yards (5 Acres) and valued at Rs. 6,32,631. In addition 5 plots having an area of 1,310 square yards were sold outright for Rs. 16,727. Deducting 7 plots which were resumed during the year the total number of plots disposed of upto end of 1929-30 is 1,649 measuring 23,60,510 square yards (488 Acres) valued at Rs. 6,34,77,727 and having an annual rental of Rs. 26,86,900. The rate at which ground rents are capitalized in the various tables in this Report is at 23 1/4 years' purchase for plots let before the 23rd November 1920 and at 18 years' purchase thereafter.

LOW MORTALITY RATE.

The health and sanitation in Board's chawls were good as is evidenced from the fact that the death-rate during the year was as low as 5.82 as against 20.4 for the whole City.

Every effort is being made to keep the chawls and the surroundings clean. There is, however, still room for improvement if only lower class of tenants will cooperate with the staff by ridding themselves of the dirty and objectionable habit of throwing refuse, etc., in the passage.

The full letting value of the 10,074 rooms including shops, godowns and 214 looms in the Trust Chawls was Rs. 9,80,267. The Revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 8,83,897 or 71.76 per cent. of the total recoverable, i.e., Rs. 12,31,617 for the year including previous arrears of Rs. 3,26,214.

TOTAL RENTALS.

The total rental for the year 1929-1930 of the 1,650 rooms including looms in weavers' sheds in Trust Semi-permanent sheds was Rs. 65,027-5-0 The revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 54,054 or 48.14 per cent. of the total recoverable, i.e., Rs. 1,12,270 for the year including the previous arears of Rs. 54,593.

The rents charged by the Board for their permanent chawls range from Rs. 4-9-0 to Rs. 56-8-0 for living rooms for one to three-room tenements.

The percentage of outgoings is on the basis of the maximum annual rental of Rs. 9,80,267, i.e., full letting value of the Chawls and the total outgoings at 48.73 per cent. The net annual income of the permanent chawls, works out to Rs. 5,02,093 or 3.41 per cent. on the cost of Chawls Rs. 147.17 lakhs including value of the land. The Board have to pay interest and sinking fund charges on their cost at Rs. 4.81 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure prior to 1919-20 and at an average rate of 6.35 per cent. per annum on the expenditure since incurred.

This would amount to Rs. 9.00 lakhs per annum or an excess of 3.58 lakhs over and above the net annual income and represents a loss of nearly Rs. 35.5 per room per annum on an average.

## AN IDEAL NATIONAL FLAG

### Bengal Views On Distinctive Colours

CALCUTTA, May 23.
(By Mail.)

While Congressmen all over Bengal are at present engaged in enlisting new members to the Provincial Congress Committee and running candidates for the ensuing general elections to the B.P.C.C., the University and other literary circles in Calcutta are endeavouring to evolve a national flag for India which will be acceptable to all. A resolution to this end was adopted and a committee appointed at the last session of the Congress in Karachi.

SAFFRON IN PLACE OF WHITE.

A group of research scholars, some of whom are professors of the Calcutta University, in discussing the matter with the Associated Press, appoved the inclusion of red ochre or saffron in the future national flag of India in place of white. They hold the view that red, white and green already figure in the national flags of Persia, Italy and Bulgaria with a different arrangement of bands. Confusion would naturally result as a consequence if half a dozen countries had the same combination of colours in their national flags.

NOT COMMUNITIES, BUT IDEAS.

According to them, the colours in national flags should not be made to stand for communities as the present interpretation suggests. They should, on the other hand, represent certain ideas to which all the different communities in India may subscribe. The proposed combination would then be red, saffron and green, preferably in vertical columns. Green would represent life and hope; red energy, sacrifice and activity and saffron, which is the colour of sannyasa, and which is worn by many sects of Indian Mussalman fakirs, would stand for renunciation and ahimsa. Each community may please itself by associating with any of these colours, but the Congress should not countenance communalism in any form in the national flag.

It is suggested by another group that in the national flag there may be a simple wheel in place of the Charka. It symbolises the universe and the general progress in all languages and creeds, and is, therefore, an eloquent symbol capable of multifarious interpretations.

RENUNCIATION AND AHIMSA.

Another circle while supporting above views, insists upon saffron being included in the national flag as it would represent something distinctively Indian, representing the two fundamental ideals of renunciation and Ahimsa. Moreover, it holds the view that saffron does not figure in the national flag of any other country.—A. P.

### Air Mail Forced To Descend

LONDON, May 26.

Athens.—The Homeward Indian Air Mail due at Croydon to-day made a forced landing due to engine trouble near the Island of Soinalongua, off Crete, on May 24. Passengers experienced a thrill when they were ordered to put on life-belts but the plane alighted on water without mishap. A relief plane from Alexandria picked up passengers and mails, and conveyed them to Athens yesterday. They are expected at Croydon on May 27.—Reuter.

### In Allahabad.

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ALLAHABAD, May 25.

Two condolence meetings were held yesterday to mourn the death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presided over one and Maulana Vilayat Hussain, over the other. Condolence resolutions were passed and shops in the bazar remained closed.—A. P.

## "REBEL" CAMP DESTROYED

### Raids On Villages & Dacoities Continue

RANGOON, May 25.

Another rebel camp with all foodstuffs has been destoyed in Tharrawaddy District. News has been received that a party of military police under Captain Martin raided the camp, seven miles from Hielangu, estimated to contain two hundred and fifty rebels, who fled away on the Crown forces launching an attack. As a result of the engagement two members of the police party were wounded. The rebel casualties are unknown but one dead body was found in camp.

Thayetmyo reports that a police patrol saw about sixty rebels and firing at long range killed one rebel. The rest decamped.

Rebels raids on villages and dacoities are also reported from Henzada and other places.—A.P.

### Burman Attacks On Karens.

RANGOON, May 25.

Communal feeling has now taken a new phase and Burmans are attacking Karens besides Indians. Serious reports have been received from Toungoo District, where one Karen village was burned and three villagers killed.

At another place seven houses in the bazar and a Karen chapel were burnt. Some Indians were also murdered and some others injured in the same district.—A. P.

### Troops For Burma.

SECUNDERABAD, May 26.

The 12th Infantry Brigade and 3/16 Punjab Regiment are leaving to-night for Burma while other Regiments are kept ready awaiting orders.—A. P.

### More Troops For Burma Shortly

SECUNDERABAD May 26.

Brigadier H. E. R. R. Braine, Commanding the 12th Infantry Brigade and Major T. A. Digby, Commanding 3/16th Punjab Regiment are proceeding to-night to Burma. They will be followed by the 3/10th Baluch Regiment and 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment shortly. The destination in Burma is not known.—A. P.

### All-India Muslim Conference

LAHORE May 25.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference was held yesterday in camera. Those who attended the meeting included Sir Mohammad Shafi, Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Maulvi Ferozekhan Noon, Sir Abdul Qayum, Nawab Mohammad Ismail, Maulvi Shafi Daudi.—A. P.

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